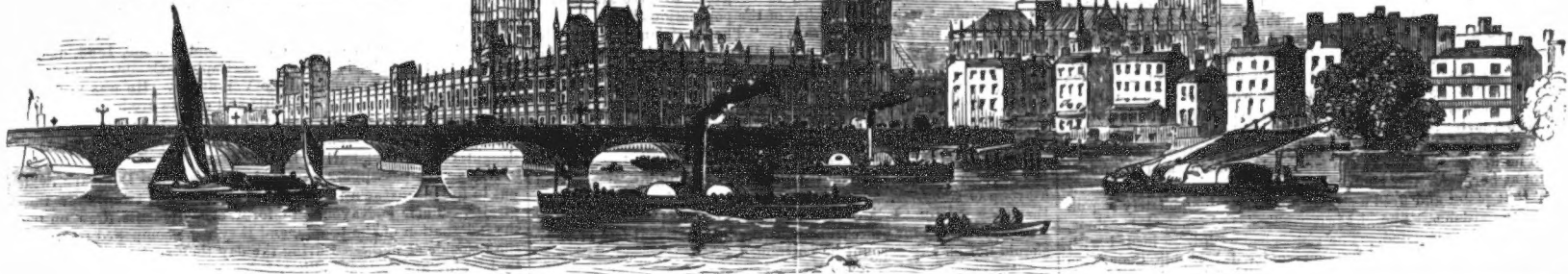


John Wilson 313 Hunt

PENNY ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWS.



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ONE PENNY.



THE PRINCESS ROYAL AND PRINCE FREDERICK WILLIAM IN THE GARDENS OF BABELSBERG PALACE. (See page 818.)

Notes of the Week.

A most determined attempt upon the life of a young woman was made in Chapel-street, Stroud, late on Saturday night. The name of the victim is Annie Weaver, a young woman, aged twenty, a girl of most exemplary character, whose exertions have supported herself and an imbecile mother. She was assistant at the shop of Mr. Brain, clothes dealer, and for the last two years had received the addresses of a young man named Edward Partridge, of exactly her own age. He was a carrier, and till lately worked at Stroud, but had recently removed to Cheltenham. The girl discarded him last Good Friday on account of his being then partially intoxicated. On the following Wednesday he went to her place of business, and produced a pistol, with which he threatened to shoot her, and would have done so, but was prevented at some risk by Mr. and Mrs. Brain. Several times since he has come over from Cheltenham and dogged her steps, and she was in great fear of him. On Thursday week he saw her, and made what he called a "last appeal," and was finally rejected. On Saturday night she left work at about a quarter to eleven o'clock, and had about 100 yards to go to her home. Partridge was waiting at her entrance gate, and when she got up he first struck her in the face with his hand, and then fired a pistol at her. As the shot apparently took no effect, he threw down that pistol and fired a second, and then immediately ran off over some gardens. The girl just reached and opened her door, and then sank exhausted. The pistols had each been loaded with two swan shot, and all four shots entered her side, their force having been greatly broken by her stays. The intended murderer ran a circuitous way into the Cheltenham-road, throwing away his second pistol into a hedge, and had got well on his way to Cheltenham. Suddenly he retraced his steps, and as he neared Stroud met Mr. Superintendent Hanbridge and a police-officer going along that road. He made himself known, gave himself up, admitted his guilt, and said his intention was to have shot himself with the second pistol if the first had killed his victim. On Sunday night it was feared that Weaver was sinking, and at ten o'clock Mr. Winterbotham, a magistrate, attended at her bedside and took her deposition; but in the course of the night she became much better. The prisoner was brought before the magistrates, and remanded to await the condition of the wounded girl.

On Monday, at Leeds, Mr. Edward Greenland, the quondam manager of the Leeds Banking Company, which failed on the 19th of September, 1864, was brought before the magistrates to answer the charge of having made false half-yearly and weekly returns of the unstamped notes and bills of exchange issued by that bank. The court was crowded, and an excited multitude waited outside to learn the result of the investigation. Mr. F. H. Lewis, barrister, of London (instructed by Messrs. North and Sons, of Leeds), conducted the prosecution on behalf of the Leeds Chamber of Commerce, and proved that the bank was authorized to circulate £5-notes representing £23,076, and that the manager had made an affidavit that that was the amount; but on the 25th of June, 1864, the actual issue of paper was to the extent of £26,166. Having established this, Mr. Lewis asked for a remand, but said on a future occasion he should be able to prove that for five years—from 1859 to 1864—every one of the returns made by Greenland to the Inland Revenue Department was false. He also added that on some future occasion certain other charges of forgery and fraud might be brought against the prisoner. The magistrates granted a remand until Tuesday the 12th inst., and were willing to admit the prisoner to bail—himself in £3,000, and two sureties in £1,500 each. We may add that the cashier of the bank proved that he had called Mr. Greenland's attention to the fact that there were not sufficient notes to enable him to make a proper return to keep it within the limits, and Greenland told him to take Bank of England and other notes to make up the deficiency.

The annual official inspection of the North Middlesex Rifles took place in Regent's-park on Saturday evening. Intimation of that day being appointed for the inspection not having reached Colonel Whitehead until after the Duke of Cambridge had determined that the projected volunteer review on the 2nd June should not be held, and the regiment having only received notice of the fact in the orders of last Monday, little time was given for outdoor drills, and the attendance was smaller than it otherwise would have been, the corps mustering few more than 300 men. At half-past seven the North Middlesex marched into the enclosure preserved for them by the 36th Middlesex, who were assisted by two or three companies of the London Rifle Brigade, and awaited the arrival of the inspector-general in review order. Colonel Eiskine was received with the usual salute, and having ridden through the ranks, the march past took place. A number of difficult battalion movements followed, all of which were performed at the double; the review terminating by the whole regiment being thrown out in skirmishing order, and each company forming column on its covers at the sound of the bugle. In addressing the corps, Colonel Eiskine remarked that he had never before had the honour of inspecting the North Middlesex; but, on reference to the books of the War-office he found they had always been well spoken of, and his report would be no exception to the rule. It was necessary, however, to point out that in their double step was not sufficiently long, and would be improved by adhering to the conventional thirty-six inches; that when firing with front rank kneeling, many of their rear-rank men fired in the air; and that their muster that evening was very inadequate, and one of which he thought he had a right to complain. With these exceptions, he was much pleased with the way in which they had gone through their drill, and they fully justified the reputation they had earned of being a very smart battalion.

About two o'clock on Sunday morning the brigantine Pandora, 116 tons register, belonging to Sunderland, laden with coals, from Neath to Treport, in France, foundered in deep water off the Land's End. The Pandora was a vessel twenty years old. She left Neath on Wednesday evening week, and on Saturday afternoon was in Whitesand Bay. At six o'clock she was got under weigh, and proceeded on her voyage. About half-past eight o'clock she showed signs of sinking in the water, and on examining her hold a great deal of water was found there. The captain endeavoured to bring her back to Whitesand Bay, but could not. At half-past one on Sunday morning the water had risen nearly to her cabin deck, when the captain, his son, and three men left her in their boat, and pulled about five miles to Sennen Cove. The vessel had been leaky for some time, but was not considered unseaworthy.—*Western Morning News.*

TWO SHILLING PRIZE GOLD PENCIL CASE, 2½ inches long, with a reserve of leads, real stone seals, rings to attach them to chain, and free by return of post for 26 stamps. PARKER, 1, Hanway-street, Oxford-street, W. N.B.—The whole stock of watches and jewellery at a great discount; 3s. taken off every 20s., and 1s. 6d. off every 10s. purchase. Watch, clock, and jewellery price-list one stamp. The proprietor removing to Oxford-street.—[Advertisement.]

Foreign News.

FRANCE.

The *Constitutionnel*, in an article replying to the opinions of the *Opinion Nationale* respecting the conference, says:—

"We believe in the sincerity of the replies of those Powers, who, though a short time back exclusively engaged in preparations for war, have now consented to come to a conference, and deliberate on the best means of maintaining peace. Without forgetting the serious difficulties and the unforeseen incidents which may arise, we place the greatest hopes in the sincere efforts of the different Governments assembled in congress to give satisfaction to the manifest wants and wishes of the populations."

The *Memorial Diplomatique* says:—"The Austrian reply to the invitation to the conference states that Austria does not ask for any territorial changes, and expresses a desire that the other States should act similarly. But if the great Powers, in the interest of peace, determine upon the expediency of territorial modifications, Austria will accept a free and loyal discussion upon the titles of some and the pretensions of other States."

It is related that the Emperor Napoleon, when paying a visit a few days ago to the works of the Universal Exhibition, approached a group of labourers, and, addressing them in a familiar tone, said that they must not believe in the rumours of war; that he himself sincerely wished for peace; and that the international fete of 1867 should not on any account be postponed.

AMERICA.

Head-Centre Stephens addressed a mass meeting of Fenians at Brooklyn, and declared that unless Ireland was liberated the Irish race in a few years would be absorbed in this country and disappear from the earth. He urged the reconciliation of the opposing circles preparatory to action, and declared he could get 100,000 rifles safely into Ireland.

Mr. Davis has been granted the freedom of Fortress Monroe on parole. He has also been permitted to have frequent private interviews with Messrs. O'Connor and Shea, and it is rumoured that his trial will be postponed until August.

Sir Frederick Bruce has conveyed to Mr. Seward the thanks of the British Government for the efficient means adopted by the Federal Government of the United States to suppress Fenian demonstrations.

ITALIAN PREPARATIONS FOR WAR.

THE Florence correspondent of the *Débat*, writing on May 29, says:—

"There are military, political, and financial considerations for not wasting time. The last, as every one knows, are becoming more serious every day. The 250 millions borrowed from the bank are being rapidly exhausted. A new issue will be required next month, and if the present state of things continues, war will have to be commenced with a paper circulation enormously depreciated. In a military point of view, it is dangerous to maintain an army concentrated and inactive during the hot season, and politically it is extremely difficult to keep a country in which the national movement has been so decided as in Italy without division and distrust breaking out and destroying the unanimity which has hitherto existed. In times like these action is the essential condition of concord. The Government is well aware of this state of things, and will not be inveigled into a protracted negotiation, at the end of which is certain ruin. Whether the conference meets or not, be assured that the prolongation which is anticipated at Paris will not take place. Yesterday a notice appeared in the *Official Gazette* ordering the volunteer officers to join their corps in twenty-four hours. This imperative order induces people to look for the speedy arrival of Garibaldi, whose appearance will be the war signal. The Government is doing all that the party of action ask for, and between both there is now entire harmony. There are 200,000 volunteers in the depots waiting to be equipped. Fifty thousand have inscribed their names, and there is little doubt that when once Garibaldi appears on the Continent the number of volunteers will reach near 100,000. Nobody anticipated such a general and continued movement. In Naples likewise the war feeling is spreading. A son of Prince d'Angri, a son of Duke Cinelli, and a son of Signor Spinelli, the last president of the council under Francis II., and other members of the aristocracy, have entered the cavalry as simple soldiers. The first batch of the Garibaldi volunteers left on the 24th; the Venetian and Roman emigrants have also left the army; the students are under drill, and deserters from the Papal army are constantly arriving."

A REMARKABLE CURE.—A young man wanted to marry a girl out in Wisconsin, but her rich parents forbade the match. The young man became sick—very sick—and had terrible fainting fits. The doctors were called, and said he would soon die, and he said he wanted to. The father of the girl visited the patient, and agreed with both him and the doctors. The poor fellow said that if he could marry his Mary Ann he would die happily. His dying request certainly could not be refused, and Mary Ann having no objections, the minister was sent for, and the solemn ordinance of marriage was performed before the most solemn messenger of death should step in and snatch away the gasping bridegroom from time to the regions of eternity. The knot being securely tied, the patient rose from the bed a well man. It was a great cure, astonishing both the cruel "parent" and the doctors, but the bride acted as though she had expected it all the time.—*American Paper.*

EXECUTIONS IN AMERICA.—The *Leavenworth Conservative* gives an account of an execution in that town at very short notice. One Quin had been sent to gaol for the murder of a policeman, and this latter being much liked, and having been killed in the plain discharge of his duty, a body of citizens proceeded to the gaol the same evening, took out Quin, and hurried him to a neighbouring tree. As he stood under the tree stating how he wished his property disposed of a cry was raised that troops were coming, and his statement was cut short by some 200 men hauling the rope tight with all speed. Another murderer, Cooper, has been executed at Ravenna, Ohio, with much more regularity. Indeed he ate a hot dinner an hour before the execution, and a friend was then allowed to sing to him, with violin accompaniment, a favourite song, "Oh, cast that Shadow from thy Brow." But a day or two before he had been in such a state of wild excitement that no one dare enter his cell, and the sheriff called in the aid of a medical gentleman, who syringed chloroform upon the prisoner through the grating of the door until he was reduced to a state in which irons could be put upon him.

EXCELLENT PRIZE MEDAL FAMILY SEWING AND EMBROIDERY MACHINES for every home, are the simplest, cheapest, and best; doing every variety of domestic and fancy work in a superior manner. Lists free. Whight and Mann, 143, Holborn Bars, London. Manufactory, Ipswich.—[Advertisement.]

General News.

CAPTAIN THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH, R.N., has accepted the office of commodore of the Royal Albert Yacht Club, the headquarters of which are at Southsea, Portsmouth. This club, though not yet established quite eighteen months, has already attained a most enviable position. It is named, by her Majesty's special permission, after the late Prince-Consort; it has now the second son of the Queen at its head; the list of members comprises 150 names, many being among the most famous in the yachting world; and the gross aggregate tonnage of its yachts verges closely upon 3,000.

THE death is announced, after a long illness, of Lord Vernon, which took place at his seat, Sudbury Hall, Derbyshire. The deceased peer, who was born on the 22nd of June, 1803, and succeeded to the title in 1835, was Captain-Commandant of the 2nd battalion of Derbyshire Rifle Volunteers. He was very much esteemed in the county. The title and estates are inherited by the eldest son of the late nobleman, the Hon. Augustus Henry Vernon, who was born in 1829, and married in 1851 Lady Harriet Anson, daughter of the first Earl of Lichfield.

AMONG the passengers on board the steamship Denmark, which put in to Queenstown in a disabled state, were twenty or thirty gipsies. Their endeavours to form encampments drew on them the indignation of the people, and they were compelled to sleep on the roadside at night. During the day they supported themselves by begging and fortune-telling. They stated that the hitherto unoccupied tracts in England having been now everywhere cultivated, that country was no longer tenable by their free and independent community.

A MELANCHOLY occurrence took place at the races of Garrycastle, Athlone. Lieutenant Saunders, 1st battalion 5th Fusiliers, whilst amusing himself with others in jumping across an artificial water leap close by the winning-post, broke his leg, the bone protruding in several places, in consequence of which amputation was deemed necessary, and which resulted in death in less than twelve hours after the operation. He is much regretted by the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the regiment.

THE *Japan Times* gives an account of the annual races at Yokohama. A large number of horses ran. The race-course was crowded. Amongst the occupiers of the grand stand were a number of Japanese nobles. All kinds of vehicles were met with on the road, and in going to and from the race-course there were several accidents by vehicles upsetting, but no very serious damage resulted. There were thirteen prizes run for, amongst which were the Celestial Cup, the Japan Cup, and the Yokohama Plate.

THE Marquis of Westminster has given 500*l.* towards the endowment fund of Yeatman Hospital, at Sherborne, in Dorsetshire.

Two farms at Harrow, Rainow, belonging to the Earl of Derby, and occupied by two brothers, having been visited by the plague, and they having lost nearly the whole of their stocks, the noble owner, at a recent half-yearly rent day, very generously and voluntarily remitted their rents.

THE Bishop of Oxford has withdrawn from the Rev. W. Acworth permission to officiate in the diocese over which he presides. Mr. Acworth was formerly vicar of Plumstead, and has lately been residing at Oxford for family reasons. He has apparently made himself obnoxious to the bishop by his exposures of the practices of the Romanising clergy in the churches of Oxford.

THE CASTLE OF BABELSBERG, PRUSSIA.

THE Castle of Babelsberg, as it is seen from the garden, is the subject of our front page illustration. The castle is beautifully situated about a mile from Potsdam, was built about twenty years ago as a country seat for the Prince of Prussia, and harmonizes well in its style and general appearance of royal grandeur with the lovely homeliness of a retired spot of seclusion. The Tudor style prevails in the outlines of the main building and mighty towers; whilst the diminutive height of some side-wings satisfies the taste of those longing for simplicity in a rural abode. A large number of detached buildings are scattered over a park surrounding the castle to the extent of 400 acres. Nothing can be more beautiful than to look from the single watch-tower rising from the solitude of the woody domain, and erected in the delightful half-Gothic, half-subdued style of mediæval German cities. In the early morning, when the meadows lie in deep shadow, or about sunset, when the sombre tints of the native fir woods of Brandenburg deepen into a richer hue, while two or three fishermen are plying their craft, the scene has a quiet beauty of its own, filling the mind with feelings pure and serene, such as, according to the opinion of the Prussians of these parts, can only be realised by the soul of the inhabitants of the plain. The whole park is the creation of that famous Prince Puckler-Muskau, who, after having travelled for years in the East, retired to the sands of his fatherland, to make landscape gardening a science, and its practice an art.

As to the castle itself, it forms an oblong structure, whose principal front, facing the water, is about 150 feet long. The side wings, being for a great part attached to the principal front, do not extend very far behind. About ninety rooms is the sum of the apartments contained by the whole building. From the high-stretching arches of the portals to the smallest frieze bordering the lofty walls, every line of architecture bears the stamp of one and the same mighty idea, to the exclusion of the slightest admixture with any ornaments borrowed from other periods of the monumental history of mankind. The same pleasing harmony of appearance prevails through every object which meets your eye in these suites of halls and apartments; the pattern and cut of the tapestries are no less of Gothic taste than the table itself; and the book-shelves, as well as the smallest lucifer-box, so far as you can judge from their make and form, may have proceeded from the hands of Benvenuto Cellini or Albrecht Dürer. With the artistic union of the glorious Wittelsbacher Schloss, at Munich, sole exception, remember any other royal palace all over Europe in the we do not recollect of whose appearance the attributes of one and minutest nicety of locality is concerned into a different and long-past you, as far as a locality is concerned into a different and long-past age of mankind. At the same time, the furniture and general arrangement of the dwelling-rooms in Schloss Babelsberg are extremely simple. It is only in the dining-hall, and some state apartments, that the whole splendour of ornamental decoration has been displayed. A set of apartments, however, which a few years ago were added to the main building, with a view of serving as a country retreat for the Princess Royal and her husband, are fitted up in the most luxurious manner.

It is here, in the delightful grounds of the castle, that the Princess Royal, after her late accouchement, takes her invigorating ramble.

A CLAIMANT TO ROYAL HONOURS.

In the Probate Court has been heard a case *Ryves v. the Attorney-General*. This was a suit instituted under the Legitimacy Declaration Act of 1858, in which the petitioner prayed that her mother, who went under the cognomen of the Princess Olive, might be declared to be the legitimate and lawfully-begotten daughter of the late Duke of Cumberland and Olive Wilmot, his wife.

The petitioner was represented by Mr. W. J. Smith and Mr. Morgan; the Crown, by which the application was opposed, was represented by the Attorney-General, the Solicitor-General, the Queen's Advocate, Mr. Hannen, and Mr. Procter.

Dr. Smith proceeded to lay the case of his clients, Mrs. Ryves and her son Henry, before the jury. He said: Henry Frederick, Duke of Cumberland, was a younger brother of George III, and Dr. Wilmot was a doctor of divinity who was much about the court, and on terms of intimacy with the royal family and the ministers. Doctor Wilmot himself had been privately married to the Princess of Poland, sister of Stanislaus Poniatowski, King of Poland, and on account of family difference this marriage was kept secret. A daughter was the only issue of the marriage, Olive, who was born in 1750. This lady, who had conceived a strong attachment to Henry Frederick, Duke of Cumberland, who also appeared to have been in love with her, was married when seventeen to that royal duke, at the house of Lord Archer, a friend of her father, in Grosvenor-street, on the 4th of March, 1767, at nine o'clock in the evening. The officiating clergyman was Dr. Wilmot himself. A certificate of the marriage was at once drawn up, and was signed by Dr. Wilmot, by the bride and bridegroom, by Lord Brooke, afterwards Earl of Warwick, and by J. Ades, and was attested by J. Dunning, afterwards Lord Ashburne, and by Lord Chatham. On the 2nd October, 1771, the Duke of Cumberland deserted his wife, who was at that time with child, and married bigamously and publicly Mrs. Ann Horton, widow of a sugar refiner of Colton Hall, Derby, the daughter of Lord Inham, and sister of the notorious Colonel Luttrell. Shortly after the desertion of Olive by the duke on the 3rd of April, 1772, she was delivered of a female child at Sarah Wilmot's, her grandmother's house, in Warwick, and a certificate of its baptism the same day was drawn up by Dr. Wilmot, and was duly attested, the child being described in it as Olive, daughter of Henry Frederick, Duke of Cumberland, and of Olive his wife. She died of a broken heart a year or two after. George III, for reasons of State, and to avert the penalties of bigamy from his brother, desired that his brother's marriage with Olive Wilmot should not be known, and he directed the child to be publicly baptised as Olive Wilmot, the offspring of Robert Wilmot. Dr. Wilmot, however, took care to put the genuine certificate in safe custody, and got a declaration on the subject from the wife of George III himself as the head of the family. George III himself, before he was married to Sophia Charlotte, was privately married to a Quakeress named Hannah Lightfoot.

Lord Chief Justice: What has this to do with it?

Dr. Smith: It has a great deal to do with it. Hannah Lightfoot, as head of the family, made a declaration—

The Lord Chief Baron: Unless this is absolutely necessary for the ends of justice it ought not to be gone into. If it means anything, it means that George III was married, not to Queen Charlotte, but to another person, and it is really a great indecency to inquire into matters like these affecting the royal family. They knew that George III was married to Queen Charlotte, and they were crowned publicly together. If he were married before to another, then George IV had no right to sit upon the throne. It is most indecent.

The Attorney-General said he felt entirely with his lordship, but the more these things were allowed to be stated the more easy would it be to convince the jury that this case was, as he believed it to be, a tissue of fraud, imposition, and imposture from beginning to end.

Dr. Smith resumed, and, passing over the story about Hannah Lightfoot, proceeded to read the certificates and declarations respecting the marriage of Olive Wilmot and the birth and baptism of her daughter.

"I hereby certify that I married Henry Frederick, Duke of Cumberland, to Olive Wilmot, March 4, 1767, and that such marriage was legally solemnized according to the rites and ceremonies of the Church of England. "J. WILMOT.

"George R."

At the conclusion or end of that certificate there was this clause:—

"Olive, the daughter of Henry Frederick, Duke of Cumberland, and Olive, his lawful wife, born April 3, 1772, at Warwick."

That was signed by J. Wilmot, Robert Wilmot, J. Dunning, and "Chatham," who was stated to be the celebrated Earl of Chatham. In testimony of the love between the parties, the lady's father writes on the 27th May, 1775:—"As a testimony that my daughter was not at all unworthy of her royal consort the Duke of Cumberland, Lord Warwick solemnly declares that he returned privately from the Continent to offer her marriage, but seeing how greatly she was attached to the Duke of Cumberland, he witnessed her union with his royal highness, March 4, 1767."

That was signed as witnessed by J. Wilmot and Robert Wilmot. It was also countersigned by "Warwick," who it appeared had signed several of these documents, being at the time the Earl of Warwick. The learned counsel then went on to refer to the original birth of the petitioner, who seemed to have a legitimate descent from George II. In support of this he read a certificate which has been published, and which is to this effect:—"I declare the Duke of Cumberland's marriage with Olive Wilmot to be legal, by command of the King." That certificate was signed by J. Dunning, and it was witnessed by "J. Wilmot." He also read a number of other documents in order to prove the marriage of Olive Wilmot, the petitioner's grandmother, and the Duke of Cumberland, as well as respecting the birth of the petitioner, and in these documents the signatures of the late Lords Chatham and Warwick figured conspicuously. There was one document, dated April 4, 1772, which ran thus:—

"G. R."

"April 4, 1772."

"Whereas it is our royal will that Olive, our niece, be rebaptized Olive Wilmot, to operate during our royal pleasure.

"To Lord Chatham."

Then came another document as to the recognition of the party, which stated:—

"Princess Olive bears on her right side a large brown mole, and a mark of fruit upon her cheek near the neck."

That document was dated March 7, 1773, and it was signed by J. Wilmot, J. Dunning, and Robert Wilmot. The learned counsel then went on to show that while the Duke of Cumberland had committed an act of bigamy by marrying another woman, that did not disturb the claim of the petitioner. In respect of that he quoted several certificates. One of these was to this effect:—

"May 1, 1773."

"I declare the Duke of Cumberland's marriage with Olive Wilmot to be legal, by command of the King."

That certificate was signed "J. Dunning," and it was witnessed by "J. Wilmot." Then came another bearing to be from "George R.," and which was to the following effect:—

"We are hereby pleased to recommend Olive, our niece, to our faithful Lords and Commons for protection and support, should she be in existence at the period of our Royal demise; such being Olive Wilmot, the supposed daughter of Robert Wilmot, of Warwick."

It further appeared that in the interval the Duke of Cumberland had committed bigamy by marrying a woman of the name of Hester. In proof of this the learned counsel produced a certificate bearing to have been granted by the King, and which ran as follows:—

"George R."

"May 1st, 17—."

"We declare the birth of Olive, the infant of the Duke of Cumberland, by Olive, his duchess, to be legitimate, who is condemned to privacy by the act of bigamy, &c., committed by her royal father."

This document was signed "Chatham," "J. Dunning," "Warwick," "J. Wilmot." Then came another document by which Lord Chatham bound himself to pay to Olive, the Duke of Cumberland's infant daughter, the yearly sum of £500 during the said Olive's life, until a more suitable provision was made for her. The learned counsel then went on to refer to a number of other documents, one of which showed that previous to his marriage with Queen Charlotte, George III was regularly married to a woman of the name of Hannah Lightfoot.

In this part of his argument, however, he was met by the Lord Chief Baron, who stated that if he was to go with it he might upset the whole succession to the throne. He considered that it was indecent to allow such statements to be made. They had nothing to do with the case.

Dr. Smith: It has a great deal to do with the case, for this Hannah Lightfoot appeared to have been married to the then George, Prince of Wales, in January, 1759. The certificate of marriage was in these terms:—

"January."

"I solemnly certify to the parliament of England that I married George, Prince of Wales, to Princess Hannah, his first royal consort, April 17, 1759, and that three children were lawfully begotten of the said Princess—two sons a daughter."

The Lord Chief Baron: If you insist upon the marriage with George III and Hannah Lightfoot, then the whole of the present royal family might be put out of what they conceive to be their rights.

Dr. Smith said he did not mean that the observations he had made should have any such effect. He relied upon the certificates he had read, and as corroborative of his whole statement, and as showing the character in which George III looked upon the petitioner, and there was this bequest in the will of that monarch:—

"G. R."

"In case of our royal demise, we give and bequeath to Olive, our brother of Cumberland's daughter, the sum of £5,000, commanding our heir and successor to pay the same privately to our said niece for her use, as a recompense for the misfortunes she may have had through her father."

That document was dated June 2, 1774. It was signed by Lords Chatham and Warwick, and was witnessed by "J. Dunning," whose name appeared to be at most of the other documents that were quoted. A number of papers were also referred to by the learned counsel which were signed by the Earl of Warwick, and in which that nobleman spoke as to the marriage of the petitioner's grandmother, Olive Wilmot, and the Duke of Cumberland having been duly celebrated.

The Rev. Mr. Hadden, the present rector of Barton-on-the-Heath, produced books containing the registers of births, marriages, and deaths from 1760 to 1810, during the greater part of which time Dr. Wilmot was rector of that parish. The books contained an entry dated 1st September, 1791, of the marriage of John Thomas Serres, of St. Marylebone, Middlesex, bachelor, to Olivia Wilmot, of the parish of Barton-on-the-Heath, the ceremony being performed by James Wilmot, rector, and the witnesses were Mr. Davies and A. Wilmot.

Mr. Frederick George Nethercliff, lithographer and draughtsman, was also examined as an expert in the comparison of handwriting, for the purpose of proving that the documents purporting to be in the handwriting of Dr. Wilmot were genuine signatures by him. The witness having examined the alleged signatures with the handwriting of Dr. Wilmot in the parish registers of the parish of which he was rector, and the admission book of the Oxford University, which were undoubtedly genuine, expressed his belief that Dr. Wilmot's signature to the documents produced in the cause were genuine.

The whole of the documents and certificates were then put in evidence, and the further hearing of the case was adjourned.

THE INTENDED REVIEW OF METROPOLITAN VOLUNTEERS.—It is understood that in consequence of the interdiction of the commander-in-chief as ranger of Hyde-park to the intended review of the metropolitan volunteers, the sanction of the chief commissioner of works has been given to such review taking place in Regent's-park, and that arrangements are about to be made for holding such review before the Prince and Princess of Wales in the large enclosure in Regent's-park, on Saturday, the 23rd inst.

A TERRIBLE MANIA.—A most singular case of anthropophagy has come before the Paris tribunals. A girl, eleven years of age, attempted successfully the life of her mother and sister, for the sole purpose of drinking their blood. The child has been examined by competent physicians, and proved to be attacked by the strange and terrible mania of anthropophagy. Her extreme youth leads the physicians to hope that her cure may be accomplished. The *Opinion Nationale*, commenting on this, recalls the history of Sergeant Bertrand, who ten years ago used to quit his barracks surreptitiously at night, scale the walls of cemeteries, disinter corpses, and devour their flesh. The *Opinion* recapitulates the history of Blaise Ferrage, who, in the year 1779, left his family and took up his abode in a cave on the summit of one of the mountains of the Aures. At dead of night this cannibal would leave his hiding-place, and with stealthy steps prowled about the mountain paths till he captured a woman or girl, whose throats he instantly cut, and then sucked every drop of their blood. So successful was he in snaring fresh prey, that for the last three years of his life he had no other food. At last a peasant determined to risk his life or capture this monster. He pretended a wish to turn cannibal, and to join him in his forays. He succeeded in his purpose, and conveyed him to Toulouse, where the parliament of that city condemned Ferrage to be broken on the wheel, which sentence was carried out on Dec. 12, 1782.

A FATAL OVERDOSE OF MORPHIA.

On Saturday, Mr. Bedford presided over a jury at No. 15, Park-street, Westminster, on the body of Mr. William Gravatt, the well-known engineer. Mr. A. C. Lewis, of Furnival's-inn, attended for the nephew of the deceased and the nurse who had attended him; and Mr. Lewis, son, of Ely-place, represented Dr. Poole, his medical attendant.

Mr. Wm. Gravatt Cobbe, an undergraduate of Oxford, identified the body as that of his uncle, who was fifty-nine years of age. The deceased had been ill about ten months, and was attended by Mr. Lee; but, owing to his illness, Dr. Poole visited him. On the previous Tuesday afternoon Dr. Poole asked for pen and ink, and wrote a prescription. He said, "This is to be given at night, if necessary, but not otherwise, and then only the half of it." It was not to be given if he could sleep without it. It was given at eleven o'clock by the nurse. She said that the deceased must have it, as Dr. Poole had said if he did not get sleep he would die, and he had not slept the previous night nor day before. The witness did not see her give his uncle the draught. He went into his uncle's room before retiring to bed, when the nurse told him to keep quiet. About half-past six in the morning the nurse asked him to go and look at Mr. Gravatt, for he was making a curious noise. The witness went down and found him gasping. Dr. Poole was sent for, but being out, Mr. Langston was called in. He asked the nurse what had been given to deceased, when she showed him the bottle and said she had given the whole of the draught. He then said to the nurse, "You have called me in just to see him die." He administered brandy, but death soon ensued. The bottle was here produced, the instruction upon it being "The half of this draught to be taken at once." Dr. Poole did not say that it would be dangerous to take the whole of the draught at once.

Mr. Samuel Chaplin, chemist and druggist, of 11, Tothill-street, said he prepared a prescription on Tuesday afternoon, and the label on the bottle produced was in his handwriting. He made up a mixture and a draught. The draught contained four grains of muriate of morphia, the half of which was to be taken at once. If witness had been going to administer such a draught in a case of delirium tremens, he should have thought two grains would have been a heavy dose, and four grains probably a fatal dose. One grain of morphia would be a large dose, but by some patients, such as opium takers, twenty grains might be taken and have no effect. From one quarter of a grain to a grain is a dose. If a man had been some time sleepless, the dose might be increased.

Mr. Thomas Longstone, surgeon, of 29, Broadway, Westminster, deposed to having been called to the deceased. He was in bed, supported by the nurse. He was in a half comatose state, the face looking ghastly and the lips livid. There was a loud mucous rattling in the throat, the pupils contracted, the pulse imperceptible, and the body covered with cold perspiration. From these symptoms he thought he was dying from narcotic poison, and inquired what he had taken. The nurse showed witness a prescription and the bottle produced, empty. He asked her if she had given the half or the whole of the draught, when she said, "the whole." He told her that he was dying, and he believed that to be the immediate cause of death. He made a post mortem examination. The stomach was placed in a jar for future examination if necessary. He considered the cause of death to be an overdose of muriate of morphia. Four grains, to a certainty, would destroy life. That did not apply to opium eaters, persons under delirium tremens, or those accustomed to take large doses of narcotics. Two grains was a very large dose, but would not of necessity be fatal.

Ruth Henny, the nurse, was then called, and having been cautioned by the coroner, she said she would give evidence. She said she had been two years in deceased's service as cook and housekeeper. She took the housekeeping after Mrs. Gravatt's death. Deceased had not been well for ten months, and she had nursed him. She gave Mr. Gravatt a dose of medicine, thinking it was the same as Mr. Lee had sent. She had no notion that it was poison. When she was in the room no one ever said anything about the half being taken. She did not look at the bottle, because he had had similar bottles before.

The jury consulted for a short time, when they returned the following verdict:—"We find that William Gravatt was accidentally poisoned by an overdose of morphia, given inadvertently by his nurse, to whom, in the jury's opinion, sufficient caution was not given by the medical man in attendance on the deceased."

CARD SHARPING IN PARIS.

THE Tribunal of Correctional Police, Paris, has just tried two persons, named Stampa, an Italian, born at Milan, aged twenty-seven, and Guerra, a native of Bogota (New Grenada), aged thirty-one, on several charges of unfair play at cards. The former, who had assumed the title of count belongs to an honourable and wealthy family. He came to Paris some years back, in order to avoid serving in the army, and soon became the associate of gamblers and women of bad reputation. Three years later he married a young German lady of considerable fortune, lived with her for three years at St. Germain, and had two children. Not long after his marriage, however, he resumed his gambling habits, and won large sums from several persons, especially from the Marquis of X—, a foreigner, whose losses exceed 54,000*fr.* (2,160*l.*). In the transactions he is supposed to have been aided by a Baroness Hartmann, the widow of a notorious German blackleg, with whom he had formed an illicit connexion. With her he visited the gaming-tables of Germany, and dissipated a large portion of his wife's property. The baroness was at first included in the present prosecution, but as the evidence against her was inconclusive, the charge was abandoned. The other prisoner, Guerra, came to Paris in 1858, and received for some time a yearly allowance from his mother, which was stopped as soon as the latter became aware of the kind of life he was leading. From that time he had no other resources than those obtained by gambling. He soon became acquainted with Stampa, and was by him introduced in February last to a Madame J—. At her house they played at cards with several others of her guests, and won considerable sums. Their constant good luck excited the suspicion of M. Roy, one of Madame J—'s friends, who watched them closely, and saw cards secretly passed from one to the other. M. Roy, having communicated his discovery to the mistress of the house, the commissary of police was sent for, and on examining the cards the fraudulent proceedings of the accused were proved beyond all doubt. The tribunal, not entertaining the slightest doubt of the prisoner's guilt, sentenced each of them to thirteen months' imprisonment and 50*fr.* fine.

BEYOND ALL COMPETITION!!—T. R. WILLIS, Maker and Importer of Musical Instruments. Established 1833. The trade and amateurs supplied with Harmonium Reeds, Musical Strings, and all kinds of fittings. Lists free. 29, Minories, London.—[Advertisement.]



TOWN SKETCHES. (See page 821.)

STATUE OF GENERAL HAVELOCK, IN TRAFALGAR-SQUARE.



STATUE OF GEN. SIR C. J. NAPIER, IN TRAFALGAR-SQUARE.



THE CONTINENTAL WAR CRISIS.—COSTUMES OF AUSTRIAN TROOPS. (See page 821.)

TOWN SKETCHES.—THE HAVELOCK AND NAPIER STATUES IN TRAFALGAR SQUARE.

FOR our Town Sketches this week we have selected the two statues on each side of the Nelson column, dedicated to the memory of those great military heroes—Havelock and Napier.

The Havelock Memorial is by Mr. Behnes, the celebrated sculptor. The figure is erect, the attitude stately and soldier-like, and the countenance of that firm, noble, and generous mien for which this gallant man was so apparent, as blending with a mind which won the feelings of both the men under his command and all who had the honour of his acquaintance. The likeness is said by all who knew the gallant general to be excellent, it being designed from a photograph taken of the brave man a few weeks before the battle of Lucknow, and other portraits. How appropriate are the following words extracted from Sir Henry Havelock's general order after the action of Bithoor, August 17, 1857, to the general's own case:—"England shall sweep through the land. . . . Soldiers! in that moment your labours, your privations, your sufferings, and your valour, will not be forgotten by a grateful country. . . . You will be acknowledged to be the stay and prop of British India in the time of her severest trial."

The Napier Memorial, which is not unworthy of the great hero whose memory it is intended to perpetuate, owes its origin to a subscription set on foot by a committee of which the Earl of Ellenborough was chairman, and Colonel Kennedy and Sir Colin Campbell joint secretaries. Among the chief donors were the Duke of Beaufort and the late Lord Hardinge, who contributed each £100; but the subscriptions descended to the humble amounts of £2 and £1, and the words written on the pedestal are strictly true:—"Charles James Napier, General, born MDCCCLXXXII; died MDCCCLIII. Erected by public subscription from all classes, civil and military, the most numerous subscribers being private soldiers. The sculptor of the work (which was cast at the foundry of Messrs. Thompson and Sons, Ecclestone Works, Pimlico) is Mr. G. G. Adams, the young artist who distinguished himself by the successful bust of the late Duke of Wellington, of which marble copies were made for the Queen, the present Duke of Wellington, the Duke of Buccleuch, and Lord Ellesmere; and by the statue of the same great warrior erected in the market place of Norwich.

THE CONTINENTAL WAR CRISIS.—UNIFORMS OF AUSTRIAN TROOPS.

THE attitude of Austria in the present critical state of continental affairs has directed more than usual attention to the equipment and efficiency of the Austrian army. A glance at the peculiar uniforms of the men and officers in the Austrian service, as shown in our engraving on page 820, will afford some little interest to our readers if they will contrast them with the uniforms of our own troops and volunteers.

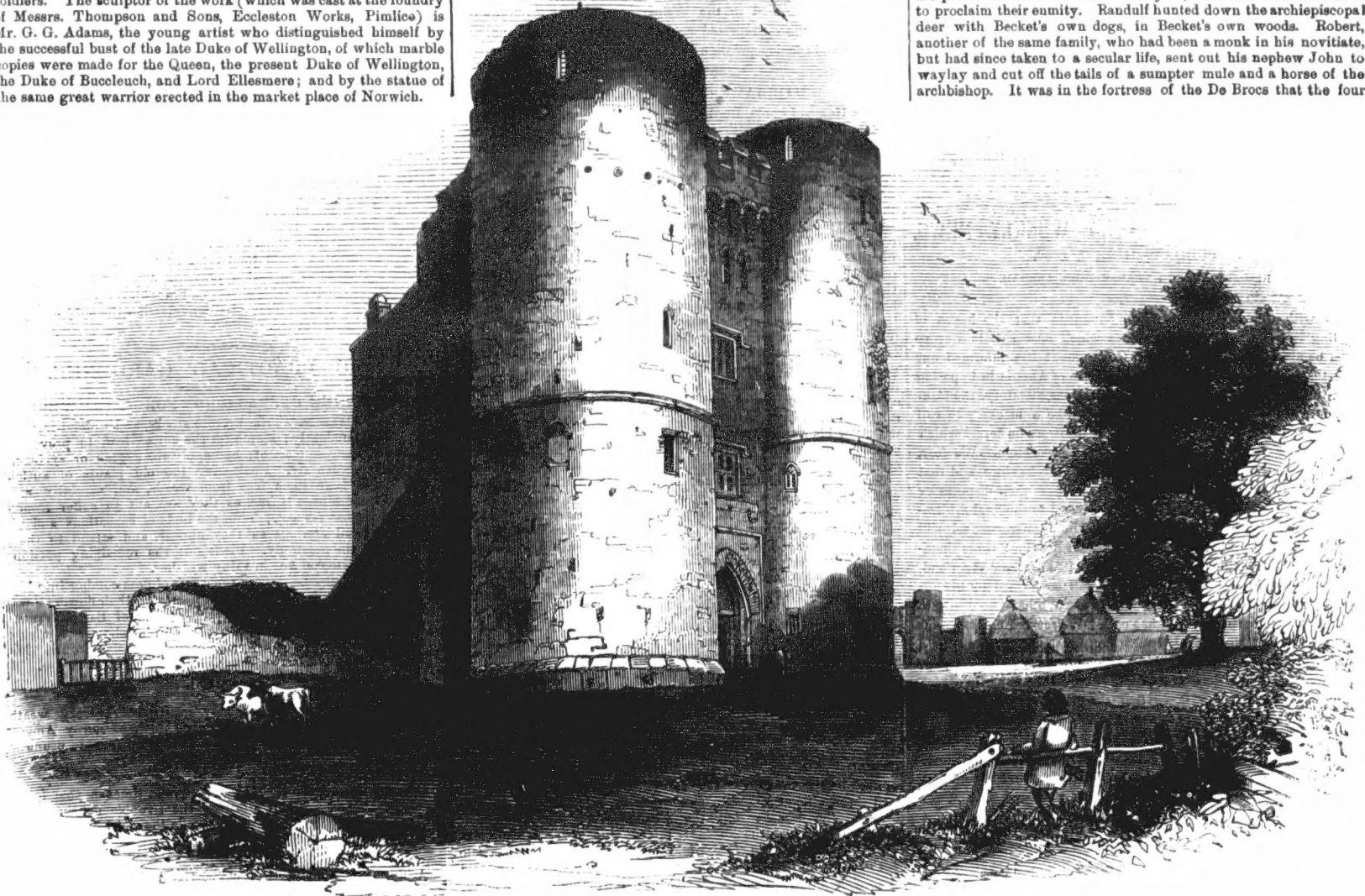
MR. PEABODY AT HOME.—A correspondent of the *New York Herald*, writing from Georgetown, Massachusetts, on May 9, says:—"Hardly a fortnight ago Mr. George Peabody landed in the United States, and avoiding all display, and, indeed, almost rejecting the offers of common courtesy from his old acquaintances, he sought the scenes of his childhood to recuperate from the fatigues of a toilsome journey, and enliven his mind by surrounding himself with the associations of the past. Mr. Peabody since last Thursday has been living with his sister, Mrs. Daniels, who resides in this village. Georgetown is situated north-east of Boston, a distance of twenty-eight miles, and on the Boston and Maine Railroad. The village is small, probably containing not over a thousand inhabitants. Mrs. Daniels' residence is a medium sized double frame house, painted white, with green shutters, and stands back about twelve feet from the main street, on which it fronts. Here Mr. Peabody proposes to make his home during the summer. Everything about the place is plain, but neat and clean, and in making this his choice, aside from the claims of affection, we have

COUNTRY SKETCHES.—SALTWOOD CASTLE, KENT.

ABOUT two miles from Westenhanger Station on the line between Maidstone and Folkestone is situated the pretty village of Saltwood, looking out through leaf-crowned hills upon the gleaming sea. Saltwood Castle (about a quarter of a mile from the village) is splendid in its decay, its ruins being of sufficient extent to interest the most superficial observer. Much of the outer wall, which skirted a very broad and deep fosse, remains. The fosse, formerly supplied by the brook now running to the right of the castle, was crossed by a drawbridge. The inner gatehouse (shown in our engraving) is flanked by two stately circular towers, and over the arch may still be seen the portcullis-groove. It was erected by Archbishop Courtenay, temp. Richard II, and a shield on one side bears his arms; on the other, his private armorial bearings impaled with those of the see of Canterbury.

A high and massive inner walls strengthened with towers and bastions at certain intervals, enclosed an inner court, which was divided into lofty and spacious apartments. The chapel, the great hall, the refectory, may yet be traced; and near them, the large square well, lined with blocks of quarry stone. The castle was thrown into lamentable dilapidation by an earthquake in 1580.

Saltwood manor was bestowed, about 1036, upon Christ Church, Canterbury, by a Danish jarl, named Haldene, or, more properly, Haldden. The archbishop leased it to different lords and knights, one of whom, Hugo de Montford, largely repaired the castle, which tradition said had first been founded by Esc or Oric, king of Kent, a legendary son of Hengist. Henry de Essex, Baron of Raleigh and Constable of England, rebuilt it, and often resided in it, but forfeiting his lands through treasonable cowardice, manor and castle fell as escheats to the Crown. Henry II granted them to Randulf de Broc, though they were claimed by Becket as a possession of the see of Canterbury. Hence between prelate and knight arose a bitter feud, and on Becket's return to England after his pseudo-reconciliation with Henry II, the Brocs were not slow to proclaim their enmity. Randulf hunted down the archiepiscopal deer with Becket's own dogs, in Becket's own woods. Robert, another of the same family, who had been a monk in his novitiate, but had since taken to a secular life, sent out his nephew John to waylay and cut off the tails of a sumpter mule and a horse of the archbishop. It was in the fortress of the De Brocs that the four



COUNTRY SKETCHES.—SALTWOOD CASTLE, KENT.

Sir Charles Napier is represented with a scroll in his right hand, symbolical of the Government awarded to Scinde, and a sword in his left, not brandished in defiance, but pressed against his bosom as if in affectionate acknowledgment of its good service. The attitude is natural but commanding, the strongly-marked features are reproduced with powerful effect, and the heavy mantle which is thrown over the back of the figure answers the sculptural purpose of the toga without destroying the national character of the general, who is dressed in his proper uniform. The height of the figure, which is of bronze, not blackened over, but showing all the colour of the metal, exceeds twelve feet; and the granite pedestal, which is of the simplest kind, surrounded only by a plinth and moulding, stands seventeen feet from the ground. It may be remarked that the feet of the figure are planted immediately on the granite, without the intervention of a metallic base.

THE other day died in Berlin General Count Nostiz, who acted as Blücher's adjutant, and saved the life of his chief in the battle of Ligny. English travellers in Germany will recollect seeing on the walls of many a provincial inn a quaint print, representing Blücher lying under his fallen horse and Nostiz mounting guard over him, sword and pistol in hand. Thus he protects him against the blows of the French cuirassiers, galloping past with headlong speed. The day after this exploit both were on the field of Waterloo. Count Nostiz, who died a nonagenarian, had enjoyed a green old age, and retained the use of his faculties until within a short period of his death.

a fine instance of the simplicity of the taste of the man. He closely abstains from all society for the present, despite the numerous requests to get up a formal reception. He says he wishes several weeks' rest. The people of the village, much to their praise, have not pressed the subject further."

DEATH OF LORD CHESTERFIELD.—We have to announce the death of the Earl of Chesterfield, which occurred at his residence in Grosvenor-street. The deceased earl, from his long connexion with the turf, and expensive studs, was well known in the sporting world. He carried off some of the greatest prizes known in racing annals, and was one of the chief supporters of the turf. The deceased, George Stanhope, Earl of Chesterfield, county Derby, and Baron Stanhope, of Shelford, county Notts, in the peerage of England, was the only son of Philip, fifth earl, by his second marriage with Lady Henrietta Thynne, a daughter of the first Marquis of Bath. He was born 23rd May, 1805, and consequently was in his sixty-second year. He married in November, 1830, Hon. Anne Elizabeth Forester, eldest daughter of Cecil Weld, first Lord Forester, by whom he leaves a son and daughter, namely, Lord Stanhope, M.P. for South Nottinghamshire, formerly in the regiment of Horse Guards, and Lady Evelyn, married to the Earl of Carnarvon.

THE Rev. Canon Dalton (Roman Catholic), who has been on a mission to Spain to collect subscriptions for a cathedral to be built in London to the memory of Cardinal Wiseman, announces from Madrid that his mission, "though attended with many pleasures," has been a failure. Canon Dalton purposes, therefore, to return at once to England.

knights—Fitzurse, Moreville, Tracy, and De Bret—planned the details of Becket's murder: "in the darkness of the night—the long winter night of the 20th of December (A.D. 1170)—with candles extinguished, and not even seeing each other's faces." Hence they started on the following morning, galloping along the old Roman road from Lymme to Canterbury, which, under the name of Stone-street, runs in a straight line of nearly fifteen miles from Saltwood to the hills immediately above the city. And hither they returned, the foul deed done, which cursed with the blackness of desolation their later lives.

King John, in the first year of his reign, restored the manor and castle to the see of Canterbury. Archbishop Courtenay "beautified and enlarged the palace;" Chicheley made it his favourite residence; and it was frequently visited by their successors, until Cramer was compelled to surrender it to the jealousy of Henry VIII. Over its successive changes from that date we need not linger.

THE LATE ROBBERY OF JEWELLERY BY A YOUNG NOBLEMAN.—Our readers will doubtless recollect the particulars of a robbery of jewellery committed some six weeks since from the residence of Captain Oliver, of Bolton Lodge, Tadcaster. The name of the prisoner, it will be remembered, was Henry Ernest Newcome, King. The prisoner was committed by the magistrates for trial at the Bradford sessions. These were held last week, but no evidence being offered the bill was ignored, and the prisoner was at once discharged from custody.—*Yorkshire Gazette*.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.—THE PENNY ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWS and BOW BELLS sent post free to any part of the United Kingdom for three penny postage stamps. Persons wishing to subscribe for a quarter, so as to receive the TWO through the post, may remit a subscription of 3s. 3d. to Mr. JOHN DICKS, at the Office, 31, Strand.

H. T. (Dublin).—The duel between Daniel O'Connell and Mr. D'Esterre resulted in the death of the latter. We have not the date handy.

VIOLINIST.—Balfie composed a three-act opera, called "Catherine Grey," which was produced at Drury-lane in June, 1837.

HILARY C.—Asiatic Turkey is what was formerly called Asia Minor.

P. T.—Swift and Pope died in the same year, 1744.

STUDENT.—The line "While there is life there's hope," will be found in Gay's fable of "The Sick Man and the Angel."

Z. Z. (Halifax).—England acknowledged the independence of the North American States in 1782, the same year as that in which the Crimea fell under the dominion of Russia.

ACRES.—Phelps and Keeley played together in "The Rivals," as will be seen by the following cast, when it was played at Drury-lane Theatre, in October, 1842:—Mrs. C. Jones, Mrs. Malaprop; Mrs. Nisbett, Lydia Lang; Miss Helen Faucit, Julia Melville; Mr. Charles Mathews, Fag; Mr. Compton, David; Mr. Phelps, Falkland; and Mr. Keeley, Acres. At this time Mr. Lambert was Sir Anthony; Mr. Anderson, Captain Absolute; and Mr. Hudson, Sir Lucius O'Trigger.

T. C.—Corder was executed for the murder of Maria Martin, in August, 1828, at Bury St. Edmunds.

A FARMER (Gulldford).—Sir Robert Peel made his celebrated "sliding scale speech" on the repeal of the Corn Laws on the 27th of January, 1846.

RONALD.—It was Sir Thomas Overbury who said "playhouses are more necessary in a well governed commonwealth than schools, for men are better taught by example than precept."

FREDERICK K.—The increase made to the national debt by the war with Russia was about thirty-two millions and a quarter.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

ANNIVERSARIES.		H. W. L. B.	
		A.M.	P.M.
9	Crystal Palace, Sydenham, opened, 1854	10 18 10 54	
10	Second Sunday after Trinity	11 25 11 56	
11	Sun rises, 5h. 45m.; sets, 8h. 13m.	—	0 27
12	Trinity Term ends	0 55 1 21	
13	Cattle Market opened, 1855	1 48 2 13	
14	Palmer executed, 1856	2 40 3 3	
15	Magna Charta signed, 1215	3 30 3 52	

Moon's changes.—New Moon, 12th, 10h. 7m. p.m.
Sunday Lessons.

MORNING. AFTERNOON.
Judges 4; Mark 11. Judges 5; 2 Cor. 8.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

Feast and Fast days.—The two feast days in the Church of England Calendar are the 10th (Second Sunday after Trinity), and the 11th dedicated to St. Barnabas, apostle and martyr.

THE PENNY ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWS.

SATURDAY, JUNE 9, 1866.

REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

It is with the deepest regret we announce that the hopes of settling by a Conference the disputes which now agitate Europe must be abandoned. The French Government has informed our own that, in consequence of the persistence of Austria in imposing conditions which would make the discussions nugatory, the Conference will not be held. It would, indeed, be a mockery to call together the representatives of the Great Powers on terms which would necessarily involve their immediate separation. We fear, then, that matters stand as they stood three weeks since, and that it now rests with the armed Powers to compose their disputes by negotiation between themselves, or to resort to the final arbitrament of war. We can only hope that the former counsel will prevail, but everything must now be done by the Powers themselves, for the functions of the neutral States are now at an end. This decision of the Austrian Emperor will be termed by his admirers firmness, by his enemies perversity. We have no desire to judge harshly a sovereign who has certainly received much provocation, but it is to be regretted that Austria should for the second time within seven years seem to be the cause of a European war. The error of her policy will be proved by the temper in which her foes will receive the news that she has strangled the Conference. Wherever there is one who wishes her ill, whether it be in the conclaves of Prussian politicians, in the public places of the Italian cities, or in the households of her disaffected provinces, there will be joy when it is told that mediation is at an end, and that on Austria the blame is made to rest. If the Emperor had retained an agent of Count Bismark as his adviser, he could not more effectually have served the policy of his opponents.

On no former occasion, perhaps, was the vicious influence of despotic Governments—of Governments whose principle of action substitutes the will of one individual for the desires of a whole nation—more conspicuously apparent than it now is in the critical position of affairs which has arisen in Europe. If we consult the will of the Prussian nation, and that also of the French, we shall find, with as much clearness as can be attained in these countries where the Government alone has a right to speak, that neither the French nor the Prussians feel the slightest enthusiasm, or even eagerness, for the war, the cause of which is attributable to Count Bismark and the Emperor of the French. We make this last assertion with the utmost confidence, and without the least fear of contradiction, because, in spite of all that has lately been said, on the one hand of the enthusiasm of Italy, and on the other of the obstinacy of Austria, it is well known, and the fact is more or less avowed, that without the advances of the Prussian minister, and the secret encouragement which he had received from Napoleon, Italy would not have dreamed of going to war with Austria, for some time to come at least. In Prussia, public antipathy to the war has manifested itself very generally by numerous petitions, occasionally by public demonstrations, and lately in a few acts of open violence, in which the name of Bismark has been covered with the most bitter maledictions. In France, protests against a war policy cannot be made in these various forms, not only because the present Napoleonic regime, and the thousand eyes of the police supervision with which she has been endowed, would oppose any such manifestations, but because, with the duplicity habitual to him, Louis Napoleon himself, at the moment that he is

making every preparation for war, feigns the most profound desire for peace. Nor is it in the press that we must look for any expression whatever of the real sentiment of France. We well know the repressive regime to which the press is subject in France, and though, certainly, a few journals have preserved an air of independence, all are more or less obedient to Governmental regulations, and, whether from fear or from interest, are the reflex of its spirit. There is but one method by means of which any widely entertained opinion can be manifested in the country, and that is by addressing petitions to the Senate. Sometimes the bare enunciation of a complaint in a petition suffices to indicate to the ruling power the existence of dissatisfaction. Now, at this moment the Senate is receiving petitions praying that remedies may be devised for the grievances under which agriculture is labouring, and for the depopulation of the rural districts. The impossibility of executing all the labours incident to tillage is in consequence of the absolute want of hands. It is thus that the draining away from the rural districts of men fitted for labour is immediately connected with the sufferings of agriculture. In the Legislative Corps, where at least the members of the Opposition cannot be altogether condemned to silence, some of the speakers hit upon one of the principal causes, if not the primary one of all, by showing how the flower of the agricultural population—namely, the men from twenty to twenty-one years of age—are annually abstracted from labour in the fields for military service. This year, again, Louis Napoleon has demanded 100,000 men from the country. This reduction of the population at a time when war might have been avoided, sufficiently shows what are the intentions of the Government, and that it is evidently counter to those intentions that the petitions indirectly protest which are addressed to the French Senate, giving renewed expression to the oft-repeated complaints of the sufferings of agriculture, and the depopulation of the country.

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.

In the House of Lords, Lord Redesdale, in moving that the standing orders be considered with a view to their being amended, complained that under these orders, as at present constituted, railway schemes were promoted by individuals as mere speculations without any guarantee as to the responsibility of the persons promoting them. He proposed, therefore, that hereafter a subscription contract should be entered into, by twenty subscribers at least, for two-thirds of the share capital; that the contract should contain a full description of the subscribers, the amount and number of their shares, and the total amount paid up; that a deposit of one-eighth of the subscribed capital should be paid into the Court of Chancery, and that no transfer of a share should have any validity unless at the time of such transfer three-fifths at least of the amount of such share was paid up in answer to calls. The Marquis of Clanricarde contended that the duty of parliament in reference to railway legislation was simply to see that private property and rights were respected and not interfered with, and moved as an amendment the appointment of a select committee to consider how far it was expedient to amend the standing orders relating to railways. After considerable discussion Lord Redesdale withdrew his resolution, and a motion for the appointment of a select committee, to ascertain if any alterations in the standing orders were necessary and desirable, was adopted.

In the House of Commons, Lord Elcho repeated the question which he had put on the previous Friday night, whether, in the event of the amendment of Captain Hayter (condemnatory of the plan for redistributing seats) being rejected, it was the intention of the Government to proceed with their Reform Bill, and endeavour with their whole power to carry it through parliament during the present session? to which Mr. Hadfield added the supplementary inquiry whether the Government had received from Captain Hayter, officially or otherwise, an intimation that he did not intend to persist with his amendment. The Chancellor of the Exchequer replied that he had not had the honour of receiving any communication, officially or unofficially, from Captain Hayter; and with regard to the rumour on which Lord Elcho no doubt founded his question—namely, that it was intended to abandon their united Bills in the event of the rejection of the amendment—the Government had never said or done anything whatever to form a foundation for the rumour or to warrant its circulation, and had formed no intention of the sort. Sir H. Cairns inquired whether the Government adhered to the resolution not to advise the Crown to prorogue parliament until the Reform Bill was either rejected or passed through the house; but the Chancellor of the Exchequer, considering that the issue raised in this debate involved at once the fate of the Government and the fate of the Bill, declined to answer the question. Mr. Hadfield addressing the member for Wells, asked whether or not he intended to proceed to a division on his amendment. Captain Hayter replied that, so far as his intention was concerned, it was impossible for him to form any decision until he had heard the statement of the leader of the Government at a later period of the evening. (This announcement evoked a shout of "oh!" and laughter from the Opposition benches.) Sir T. Bateson wished to know whether any communication had been made to the member for Wells, either directly or indirectly, intimating that in the event of ministers obtaining a majority on this stage of the measure there would be any re-arrangement which might make things more comfortable to hon. members. Captain Hayter curtly answered certainly not. Mr. Horsman then rose, and reminding the Chancellor of the Exchequer of his statement to the member for Brighton on a former evening, that as long as the Bill stood the Government stood, and if the Bill fell, inquired whether Ministers adhered to their determination to stand or fall by the Bill. The Chancellor of the Exchequer said that if the Government altered or modified their determination it would be their duty of themselves at once to come down and make known the change in their intentions. The reform debate was then resumed. Mr. Gladstone said it was hard upon the Government when gentlemen opposite charged them with want of reality or want of sincerity. He acknowledged that the Bill before the house was prepared hastily, but in no instance had a clause been inserted which had not received the most deliberate consideration. He contended that in the debate which had occurred the charges made against the Government had been unfair and ungenerous; that, however erroneous they may be, the ministers had acted upon their convictions and had honourably endeavoured to perform their duty. The principles of the Bill were to reduce the county and borough franchise, and to curtail the numerous representatives of small

boroughs. He was not prepared to say what exact margin should be necessary, but he was willing to submit to anything which could be proved in this Bill to be inconsistent with good and liberal measures. He had expected other things than this determined opposition after Lord Derby had promised that any Reform Bill introduced by them should not be opposed by any factious opposition, but should be dealt with on its merits. On its merits he wished it to rest; but let not party spirit impede a measure which they knew to be honest and just. He and the Government revered the constitution as much as any member who sat opposite, but a necessity for reform prompted them to introduce a measure which was commensurate only with the growth of wealth, the growth of education, and the growth of progress, combined with loyalty to the Throne and attachment to the State. Mr. Disraeli defended the course the Opposition had taken during the debate; they had adhered to Lord Derby's statement, and given all fairness to the measure introduced by the Government, and if it had been a judicious one they would have supported it. He denied the justice of grouping the small boroughs, and instanced many representatives who obtained position through taking seats for small constituencies. He took a review of borough and county members, and endeavoured to show that the agricultural interests were even under the present system unfairly represented as compared with the manufacturing interests; and under the new Bill the agriculturist would be in a far worse position, and when he represented to the house a fairer way of representing counties, the Chancellor of the Exchequer and his colleagues attempted to cast ridicule upon the proposition and upon himself as a representative member. The reason that the measure of reform was not advanced was that it was ill-considered and ill-advised; it was introduced prematurely, and if the Government would adjourn it to another session they would probably be able to come forward with a measure more matured and more calculated to give satisfaction to parliament. Captain Hayter, feeling that the Chancellor of the Exchequer was willing to concede in committee all that he had asked, was not desirous of pressing the amendment. This was followed by a determined cry of "Divide," "Divide." Lord Elcho then rose and asked the privilege, as one of the aboriginal Adullamites, to say a few words. The noble lord was for some moments interrupted by a storm of "Divide, divide," and in rather a rambling speech said in reference to the change in Captain Hayter's views, "Our David has left his cave and made friends with Saul." He himself, however, was not opposed to the Government in general politics, but hoped they would be advised to withdraw their Bill for this session. A perfect storm of "No, no," followed. The division was pressed by the Government, whereupon the Opposition rose almost in a body and left the house. The amendment was then withdrawn, and the house went into committee upon the Bill. The preamble of the Bill having been postponed, the Chancellor of the Exchequer moved that the chairman report progress, upon which the house divided, amid loud cries of "Agreed, agreed." The numbers were—For reporting progress, 403; against it, 2. The division was received with cheers and laughter. The house then resumed. After some discursive conversation the subject dropped and the house adjourned.

THE PRACTICAL GARDENER.

GARDENING OPERATIONS FOR THE WEEK.

FLOWER GARDEN.—Trim up rose stocks, and water the blooming plants abundantly; search for the curled leaf, to prevent the ravages of the rose maggot; and apply the engine or syringe, to dislodge the green fly. Look over the old plants of auriculas occasionally, keep them free from weeds, and carefully notice whether the drainage is free, as they are apt to suffer from deficiencies in that respect. Thin the buds of carnations and picotees, remove all laterals as they appear, and attend to the destruction of the green fly. Plant out the remaining portion of China asters, stocks, &c., in rainy weather.

KITCHEN GARDEN.—Water the crops of peas coming into bloom to swell the pods, as they will cast nearly all their flowers if water is not supplied; and make another sowing of Early Frame, or Wrinkled Marrow. Take advantage of every shower to prick out seedlings and plant broccoli, cauliflower, Brussels sprouts. Make a liberal sowing of turnips, Dutch or Stone, for autumn use. Hoe between cabbages and other crops, destroy weeds, and water liberally during dry weather.

FRUIT GARDEN.—Remove clay grafts in showery weather. Finally thin out peach and nectarine trees. Destroy American blight in apple trees with a hard brush. Continue to prune wall trees.

By transplanting flowering plants several times a year for two successive years, without allowing them to bloom, they can be made to produce double blossoms, while the plant only previously gave single ones.

A ROMANCE OF THE LIVERPOOL EXCHANGE.—As an instance of the peculiarly speculative nature of some of the business which has brought about the money panic, the following story in connexion with one of the largest firms in Liverpool will no doubt be read with interest:—The firm in question have recently compounded with their creditors for a sum under 10s. in the pound, and even this will have to be paid in five instalments, extending over about eighteen months. There is, however, just a probability that they may again be placed in a position to resume business, and pay their debts in full. It appears that their chief losses have been in cotton, which is now, of course, relatively at a great depreciation. They purchased some time ago, either in America or Egypt (it matters not which for our readers' purposes), a very extensive shipment of cotton at about the highest price of the market at that time. The cotton was insured to its full value, but the ship on board which it was stowed, though considerably overdue, has not yet arrived in this country. If the vessel is lost, therefore, the underwriters will have to pay over the full marketable value of the cotton at the time it was purchased, and the firm will be enabled not only to pay their debts in full, but to realize a handsome surplus. Should the vessel and her cargo yet arrive in safety the firm will be compelled to adopt the composition above described. Persons at a distance from the centres of commercial excitement and speculation can perhaps hardly realize the effects of a sudden depreciation or rise in cotton, but we may state as an illustration that in case of a vessel which recently arrived in Liverpool from Bombay, laden with cotton, the depreciation in the value of this single cargo amounted to 63,000*l*.

CHILDREN TRYING! MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for children teething, is perfectly harmless. It produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It cures wind colic, and regulates the bowels, gives rest to the mother, and health to the child. It has been thirty years in use in America, and is now sold in this country by all principal medicine dealers, at 1*s*. 1*d*. per bottle.—[Advertisement.]

The Court.

In consequence of the smallness of the private chapel at Windsor, where the Princess Helena is to be married, a temporary gallery is being erected along the front, and communicating with the galleries used by her Majesty and the royal family, who, however, on this occasion will take their position around the altar. The space on the ground floor usually occupied by the royal servants will be fitted up for the accommodation of the distinguished personages invited to be present. After the ceremony the prince and princess will take their departure for Osborne, and in the ensuing week the Queen will also proceed to Osborne.—*Court Journal*.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, with Prince Albert Victor and Prince George, accompanied by the Crown Prince of Denmark and his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, and attended by the ladies and gentlemen in waiting, returned to Marlborough House on Monday, from Titniss Park.

Sporting.

BETTING AT TATTERSALL'S.

THERE was a crowded attendance on Monday, but paying and receiving over the Ascot meeting occupied the principal attention of members. Lord Lyon was backed for a "monkey," at the rate of 2 to 1, for the Doncaster St. Leger. A few investments were also made on the Northumberland Plate, but they were of such a trivial character that comment thereon would be superfluous.

THE NORTHUMBERLAND PLATE.—8 to 1 agst Captain Gray's Windham (t); 8 to 1 agst Mr. Palmer's Caithness (t); 8 to 1 agst Mr. Mackenzie's Brown Bread (t); 10 to 1 agst Mr. Launde's The Miner (t); 10 to 1 agst Mr. Hobson's Dolan (t); 10 to 1 agst Mr. Johnstone's Lady Vane (t); 10 to 1 agst Mr. Jackson's Harry Brailsford (t).

THE DONCASTER ST. LEGER.—2 to 1 agst Mr. Sutton's Lord Lyon (t).

OYSTER BAY, LONG ISLAND, NEW YORK.

OYSTER BAY, the subject of one of our engravings on pages 824 and 825, is one of the most delightful summer resorts in the immediate neighbourhood of New York, and is much visited by the wealthier class of American citizens.

The State of New York is the most populous and important in the entire Union, and exceeds any other of the middle States in point of magnitude. It is only one-tenth part smaller than England. On the one hand, Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence divide it from Canada; on the other, it reaches to the waters of the Atlantic.

In so extensive an area, the diversities of surface, climate, and productions are considerable. The most prominent features of scenery occur in the eastern part of the State, where the group of the Catskill Mountains approach the banks of the Hudson, and present a bold and lofty face along the margin of the river. The tract of country between Lake Champlain and the upper course of the Hudson is also elevated and picturesque. The western part of the State is more generally level.

The lakes of Erie, Ontario, and Champlain fall partly within this State—the last-named almost entirely within its limits. Lake George, to the southward of Lake Champlain, with which it communicates, is deservedly celebrated for its natural beauties. A great number of smaller lakes occur in the more western division of the State. The rivers Niagara and St. Lawrence form part of the border-line between New York and Canada. The Hudson flows from north to south through the eastern half of the State, and has the city of New York at its outlet into the Atlantic. The Hudson is navigable for ships up to the town of Hudson, for large sloops to Albany, and for small sloops to Troy (150 miles above its mouth, which is the head of the tide water). The Mohawk, which has an easterly course, is the chief tributary of the Hudson, and is celebrated for its magnificent falls—said to be hardly inferior even to the Niagara. The upper course of the Delaware river forms part of the boundary line between New York and Pennsylvania.

New York—the "empire city," as the Americans delight to call it—is the commercial metropolis of the United States, and the largest city in the New World. It is situated in the southern part of the State, at the confluence of the Hudson with the East river, as the narrower portion of the channel which divides Long Island from the mainland is called. The city occupies the long and narrow tongue of land between the rivers, and extends for several miles along the course of each. Brooklyn, situated upon Long Island, forms a kind of suburb of New York, constant communication between the two being maintained by steamers. Below the city, the Hudson expands into an extensive harbour, which communicates by the channel of the Narrows with a bay of the Atlantic.

COMMERCIAL AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS OF LIVERPOOL.

ON the same pages on which appear our large illustration of Oyster Bay, New York, we give two engravings of the style of buildings among the commercial houses of Liverpool. These buildings closely identify themselves with this country and New York; hence, we have brought views of both countries together.

The commercial importance of Liverpool, with its five miles of docks, having an aggregate water area of 200 acres, its immense warehouses, and commodious shops, can scarcely be over estimated. Among the more prominent of its public buildings may be mentioned the Town Hall, which was erected at a cost of upwards of 110,000*l*. It contains a superb suite of entertainment rooms, the council-hall, and various public offices connected with the management of the municipal business and the corporate estate. St. George's Hall, too, a building of the Corinthian style, is one of the noblest structures of the kind to be met with in England. It contains assize courts, a hall for public meetings, musical entertainments, and also a concert-room.

Among the buildings erected in Liverpool within the past few years connected with private enterprise may be mentioned the Liverpool and London Fire and Life Insurance Offices, and the noble pile known as Tower-buildings, situated in Waer-street, of which we give engravings on pages 824 and 825. These will give our readers an idea of the style of those edifices which adorn the flourishing and important town of Liverpool.

A FIRST-RATE WRITING CASE for 2*s*. (or free by post for 2*s* stamps), fitted with Writing-paper, Envelopes, Pencases and Pens, Blotting-book, &c. THE PRIZE OF TWENTY GUINEAS AND SILVER MEDAL was given by the SOCIETY OF ARTS for its utility, durability, and cheapness. 400,000 have already been sold. To be had of PARKER and GORD, 20, Oxford-street, London.—[Advertisement.]

MYSTERIOUS ROBBERY AT LORD CARDIGAN'S.

AT the Middlesex Sessions, Robert Lilley, formerly groom of the chambers, in the service of the Earl of Cardigan, was charged with feloniously stealing a cheque.

Mr. Poland (instructed by Messrs. Ward and Mills) appeared for the prosecution; Mr. Ribton (instructed by Mr. Mackay) watched the case on behalf of the witness Hayes; Mr. Huddleston, Q.C. (specially retained), Mr. Sleight, and Mr. Warner Sleight, appeared for the prisoner (instructed by Mr. G. Lewis, of Great Marlborough-street).

It appeared from Mr. Poland's statement, that the countess had given prisoner a letter to post, containing a cheque for 18*l*. 16*s*., but the letter never reached its proper destination, and the cheque was, on inquiry, found to have been cashed at the bank.

The Countess of Cardigan was called, and she said: The prisoner had been in Lord Cardigan's service for eleven years. He held the position of groom of the chamber up to this occurrence. I had the highest opinion of his integrity. On Tuesday, the 13th of February, I had occasion to make a remittance to Messrs. Harrington, linen-drillers, of Brighton, and on that day I wrote a cheque for 18*l*. 16*s*. on our bankers, on the London and Westminster Bank, in Stratford-place, where I have a private account. The cheque produced is the one that I wrote. I enclosed the cheque with the bill in an envelope. I put "registered" on the top, and addressed it to Messrs. Harrington, 170, North-street, Brighton. This was about ten o'clock in the morning. I gave that letter to Lilley. I told him there was a cheque for £18 in it, that I wished it to be registered and put in the post immediately. It was sealed and I put two stamps upon it. I gave the letter to the prisoner to post, and I went out with Lord Cardigan. On my return I wrote another cheque for Mr. Redfern, of Cowes, for 30*s*. I put that in an envelope. That was also an uncrossed cheque on my bankers. I told Lilley there was also money in that, and hoped that he had posted the other letter carefully. He said, "I am sure if you have given me the letter it is posted properly." Nothing more was then said. The prisoner took the second letter which I gave to him while he was at luncheon, addressed to Mr. Redfern, of Cowes. I am not quite sure I wrote the word "registered" on this letter, but am certain I did so on the first letter. At the end of a week I went down to Dean Park, Northamptonshire. I went there on the 17th, and the prisoner had gone down the day before. While I was there I did not receive the receipts as I expected, and I wrote a letter to Messrs. Harrington. Afterwards I received a letter from them, stating that the cheque had not been received. I then told the prisoner, and said it was very extraordinary. I asked him if he had given the letter to any one to post, and he said if I had given him a letter he should have posted it, but he did not remember anything about it. I said, "I shall write to my bankers and stop the cheque, and employ a detective to find out what has become of the money." The prisoner said it would be no use employing a detective, as he would not find it out; letters put into the iron post-pillars were not always safe, and they sometimes miscarried. I sent him up to make inquiries, and told him to go to the post-office near Portman-square, where my letters were generally posted, and I wrote to my bankers. The prisoner went up to London, and on the following day returned. The same day I received a letter from my bankers. The prisoner said he had been to the bankers, and they told him letters were not safe when put into the iron posts.

Mr. Huddleston, in cross-examination of Lady Cardigan, elicited that some time since she believed she had lost some valuable rings, and a detective was sent for. All the servants' rooms in the house were locked, and the servants were searched, but the missing rings were afterwards found in one of Lady Cardigan's dress-pockets.

James Champion, chief cashier at the London and Westminster Bank, Stratford-place, said on the 14th of February he cashed the cheque produced, and gave a £5 Bank of England note, No. 05336, December 29, 1865, and the rest in gold and silver. It was presented about the middle of the day, but he could not say by whom.

John Hayes, hall porter to Lord Cardigan, said on the 13th of February he was on duty in the hall. He went on duty at ten o'clock, and never left until he went to bed. On the afternoon of that day Lilley was in the hall, and he saw that he had got a registered letter in his hand, and he told Lilley that if he was going to get the letter registered it was time that he went. That was about ten minutes to four o'clock as near as he could recollect. Lilley had the letter in his hand; on the upper part of it was the word "registered," and he saw that the address was in the handwriting of Lady Cardigan. When he spoke to Lilley about the time he said, "It was all right, and he was going in a minute." There was a cab at the door, and Lilley went out and spoke to a late bandsman of Lord Cardigan. On the following day witness was on duty in the hall, as usual, and Lilley asked him if he could change a note for him, as he had a country note for £10. Witness said he could not. Then Lilley said, "Have you change for a £5 note?" At that time witness saw in his hand what appeared to be a country note. Witness unlocked his cupboard and gave Lilley five sovereigns for a £5 Bank of England note. The following morning he gave that £5 note to Mr. Holson, of Charing-cross, in payment for a truss, and received the change. He afterwards made a statement to Mr. Holson, and a detective officer came to the house.

The witness was subjected to a severe cross-examination as to his antecedents.

In re-examination he said he was a soldier for twelve years, and was discharged a sergeant with a good character. He had been in the service of noblemen, and went to Lord Cardigan's with a good character from the Reform Club.

Mr. Holson, trussmaker of Charing-cross, proved taking £5 for a truss sold to the witness Hayes.

Several witnesses were examined, and the case for the prosecution was closed.

Mr. Huddleston said before he addressed the jury he wished to call some witnesses.

Jane Barber, housemaid to Lord Cardigan, said while they were at Dean Park Lilley received a letter from Hayes, and in that letter he stated that he had no remembrance of any registered letter being seen on that or any former occasion, but one was lost that he hoped would turn up. That letter Lilley had given to her, but when the detective came to the house, as they had been searched before when Lady Cardigan thought she lost some jewellery, she expected they were going to be searched again, and not wishing to have anything belonging to Lilley in her possession she destroyed the letter.

Andrew Matthews, valet to Lord Cardigan, said he was present all the afternoon in question, and he did not see Lilley with a letter, or did he say that he was going out to post one, although they left the house together.

Henry Merritt, steward in the service of Lord Cardigan, said that while at Dean Park, Lilley wrote to Hayes in London about a letter being lost, and he replied that he never heard anything about a registered letter being lost when he (Lilley) was last in London.

Mr. Huddleston, Q.C., then made a most eloquent and argumentative address on behalf of the prisoner.

The Assistant Judge summed up the evidence, and the jury retired to consider their verdict.

After half an hour's absence they returned a verdict of "Not guilty."

The announcement of the verdict was received with cheering, and the defendant left the court amidst the hearty congratulations of his friends, who had assembled in large numbers to welcome him on the result.

The trial lasted from ten in the morning until nearly six in the evening.

A DELICATE INVESTIGATION.

IN the Court of Common Pleas has been tried a case Granville v. Abram. This was an action of trover to recover the value of a pair of earrings and a gold necklet, and the defendant paid 5*l*. into court.

Mr. Harris, the plaintiff's counsel, said that the circumstances of the case were somewhat peculiar. Mrs. Granville, a young woman, had met the defendant, a commercial traveller, living at Mildmay-park, Islington, and after some conversation he had in the most fascinating manner removed the articles of jewellery from the plaintiff's person, and she had not been able to regain possession of them since.

Mrs. Annie Granville, the plaintiff, said: I live at No. 9, Bolton-place, Brompton. The last week in August last I was at Mellon's concert at Covent Garden Theatre, and the defendant came to me. I did not know his name at the time. He asked me to go out upon the landing and give him my address. He wrote it down in his pocket-book. He said, "What pretty earrings you have got!" and he took them both out of my ears. He also took the chain of my neck and disappeared in the crowd. The chain was a small gold chain used as a necklace. The earrings were of coral with a spark of diamond in them. I did not think he was going away with them. He said I must give him one earring to make a pin of. He had often asked me for a small coral hand which I wore to make a pin of. I did not give him an earring. Three weeks afterwards I saw him again at Mellon's concert, and he was wearing one of my earrings made into a broochpin. I said I would give him in charge, and he said perhaps he would give me in charge if I spoke to him about it. He had written to me several times. He wrote to me under the signature of "W. H. Kay," appointing to meet me and a friend to purchase other earrings and a necklace. On the day of Lord Palmerston's funeral I met him with his sister in Burlington-arcade. I asked why he had not sent me my things, and he said that he had sent them. I said I had not received them, and he said I was a liar. I had previously received a packet with one earring, but not one of mine. His sister said that if I would meet her at one the next day in the arcade she would return the things if I would return his letters. His sister did not keep her appointment. I thereupon took a cab and went to his house and saw him, and he ordered me to leave the house at once. I saw his mother and sister there. I did not leave, and he said he would go for a policeman. He was away for three hours, and then came back without one. I would not have taken £10 for the earrings alone. They and the chain were worth £10 or £12.

Cross-examined by the defendant in person: I did not go up to you at Mellon's concert and say that I had seen you there twelve months before. I did not say that I was Lady Granville, that I was living under the protection of Lord Granville. (A laugh.) You wrote down "Lady Granville." (Laughter.) You called me "Lady Granville," but I said I was Mrs. Granville. I did not wish you to go home with me. I did not say I had broken one of my earrings in coming down in a cab, and ask you to get it repaired. I did not say I was "spoony" on you.

Defendant: I said it is the same as all you women; you tell the men so for what you can get out of them.

Witness: Certainly not. I never was "spoony" on you, and I never said so. (Laughter.)

Defendant: Did I say, "What will you give me as a proof of that 'spoonyism'?"

Witness: Certainly not; you asked me for the coral hand to make a pin of, but I did not give it to you.

Defendant: Did you say, "No, I value that little hand too much?"

Witness: To give it to you, certainly. (Laughter.)

Defendant: Did you say, "But I will give you one of my earrings?"

Witness: Certainly not. You took both of them, but not with my consent, as you might have had two pins made. You also wore my chain round your neck afterwards.

Defendant: Did you not take the chain from your neck and put it round mine, and say, "Wear it for my sake?" (Laughter.)

Witness: It is very improbable that I should do so before all the people. I did not. At Burlington-arcade I certainly did say that I would make use of your letters if you did not give me up those things.

Mr. Justice Byles said if the defendant gave evidence he would be liable to be cross-examined by the learned counsel, and who would address the jury upon the whole case. The defendant had better consider whether he would go into the witness-box, or leave the case where it was.

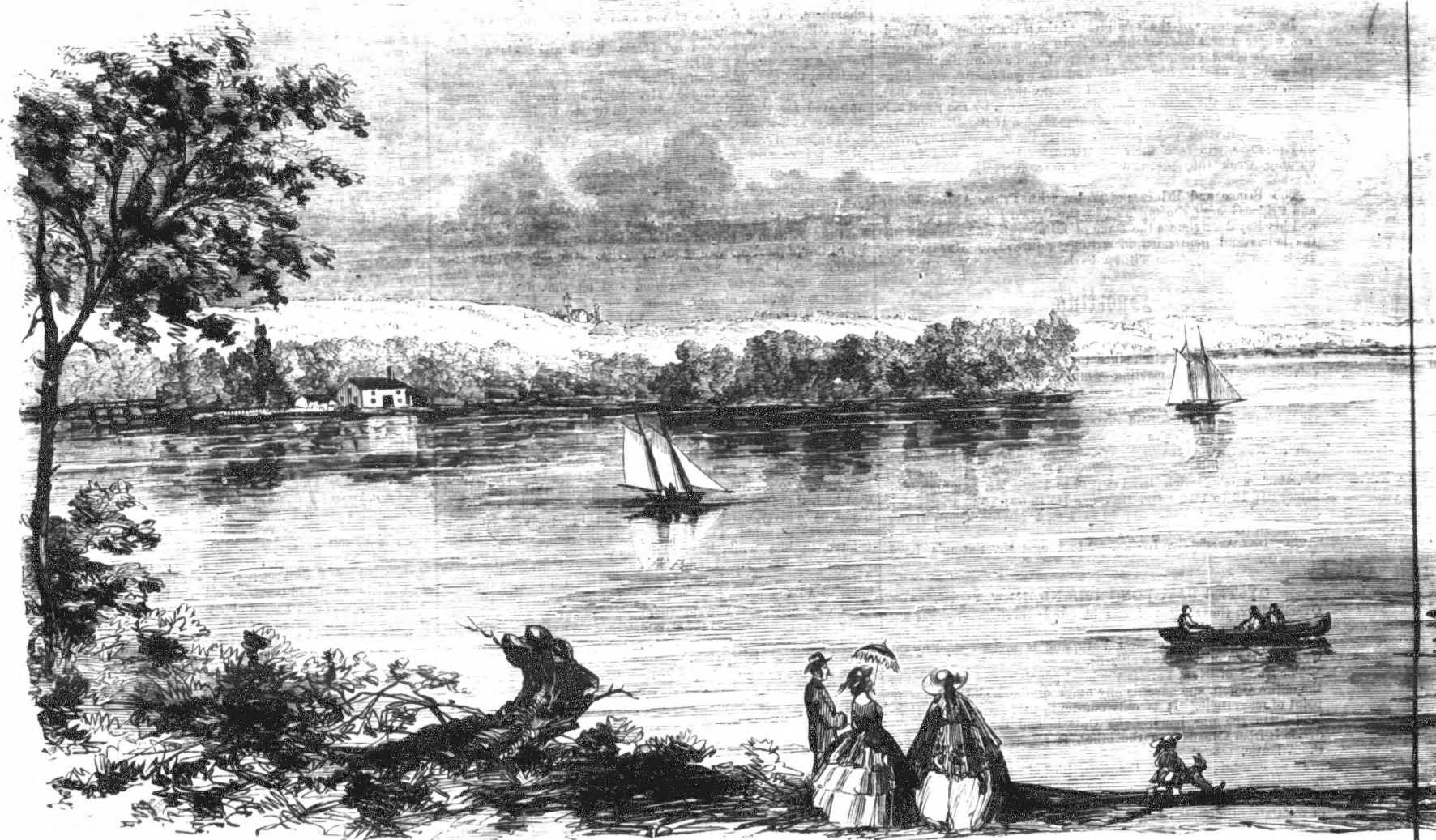
The defendant, after some hesitation, said he would give no evidence.

Mr. Justice Byles told the jury that it was for them to consider whether the earrings and the necklet were worth more than the 5*l*. paid into court, for if not, the defendant would be entitled to the verdict. It might be remarked that the plaintiff did not say what she gave for the trinkets, but that was probably because she did not buy them, but had them given to her; and the defendant did not produce them, probably because he had not now got them.

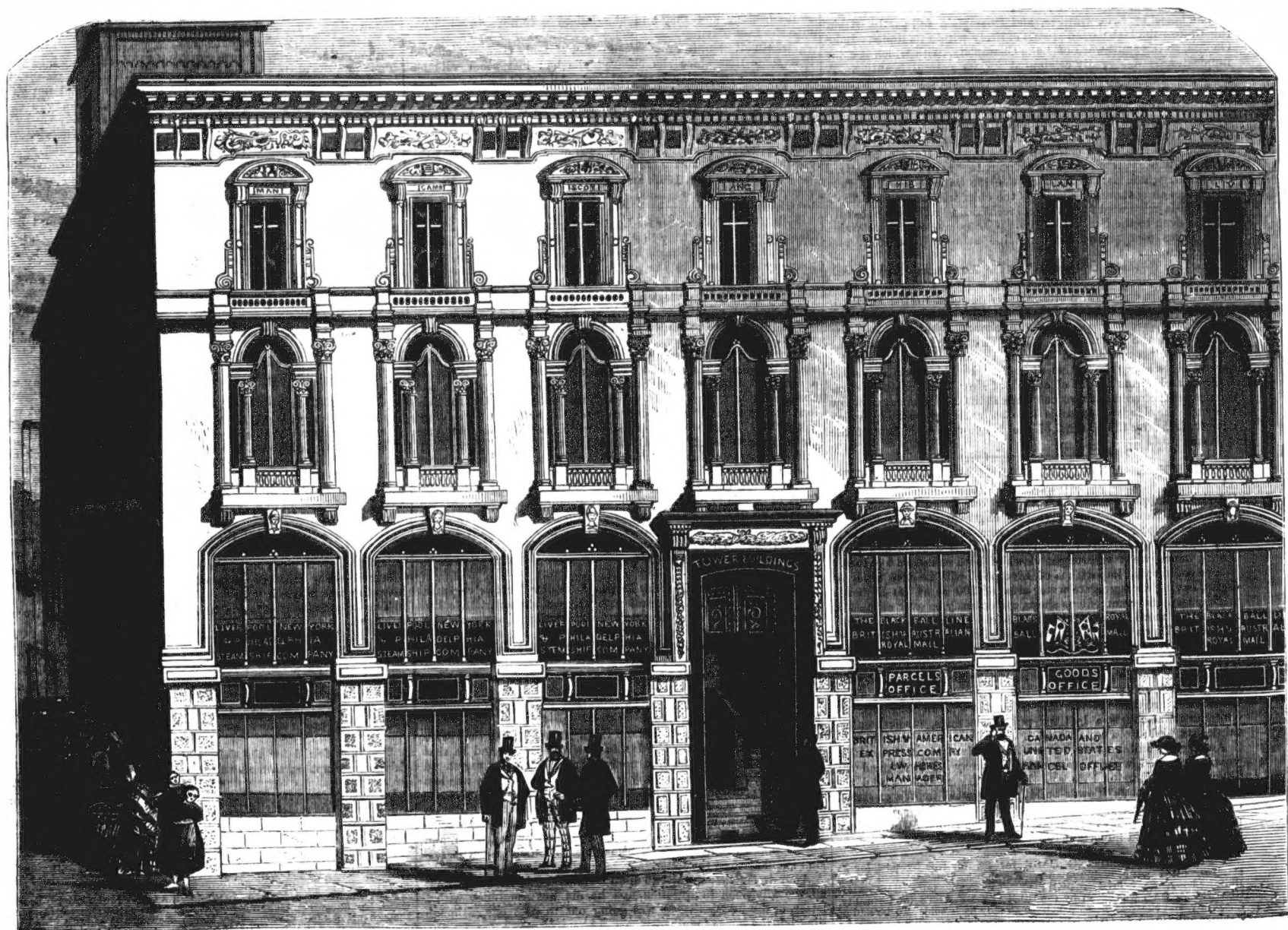
The jury found for the defendant upon the ground that the things were not worth more than the 5*l*. paid into court.

DU BARRY'S DELICIOUS HEALTH-RESTORING INVALID AND INFANT'S FOOD, the Revalenta Arabica, yields thrice the nourishment of the best meat, and cures, without medicine or inconvenience, Dyspepsia (indigestion), Cough, Asthma, Consumption, Debility, Palpitation of the Heart, Constipation, Diarrhoea, Acidity, Heartburn, Nervous, Bilious, Liver, and Stomach complaints, and saves fifty times its cost in other remedies. 5,000 cures annually. Du Barry and Co., 77, Regent-street, London, W. In tins, at 1*s*. 1*ld*; 1*lb*. 2*s*. 9*d*; 12*lbs*. 22*s*.; 24*lbs*. 3*s*.. At all grocers.—[Advertisement.]

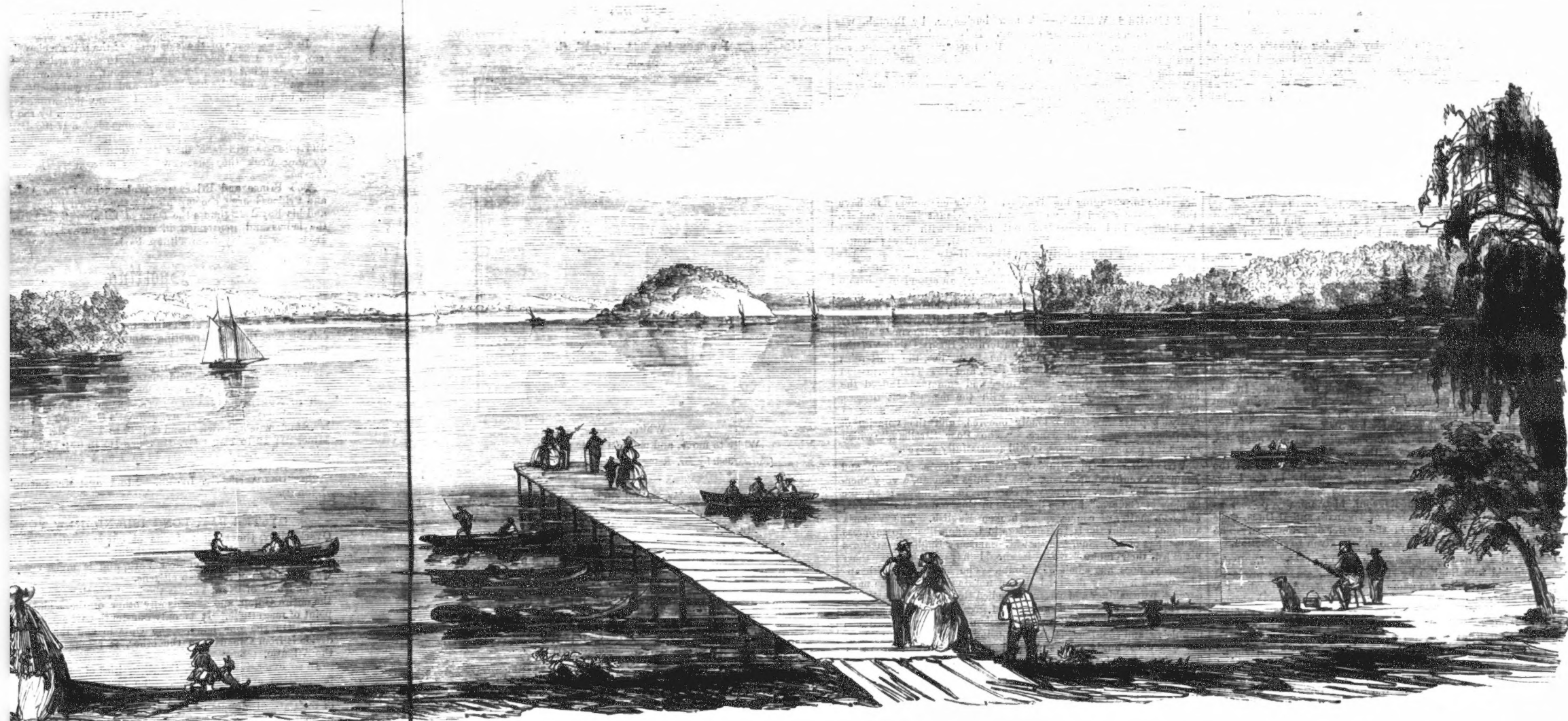
FIFTY PIANOS, from 10*s*. the Month, for hire, by Erard, Collard, Broadwood, &c. Several Cottages for Sale, at £12. Useful pianofortes, from £3. Installments taken. Harmoniums, Harps, &c. Trade supplied.—At 80, High Holborn (side door).—[Advertisement.]



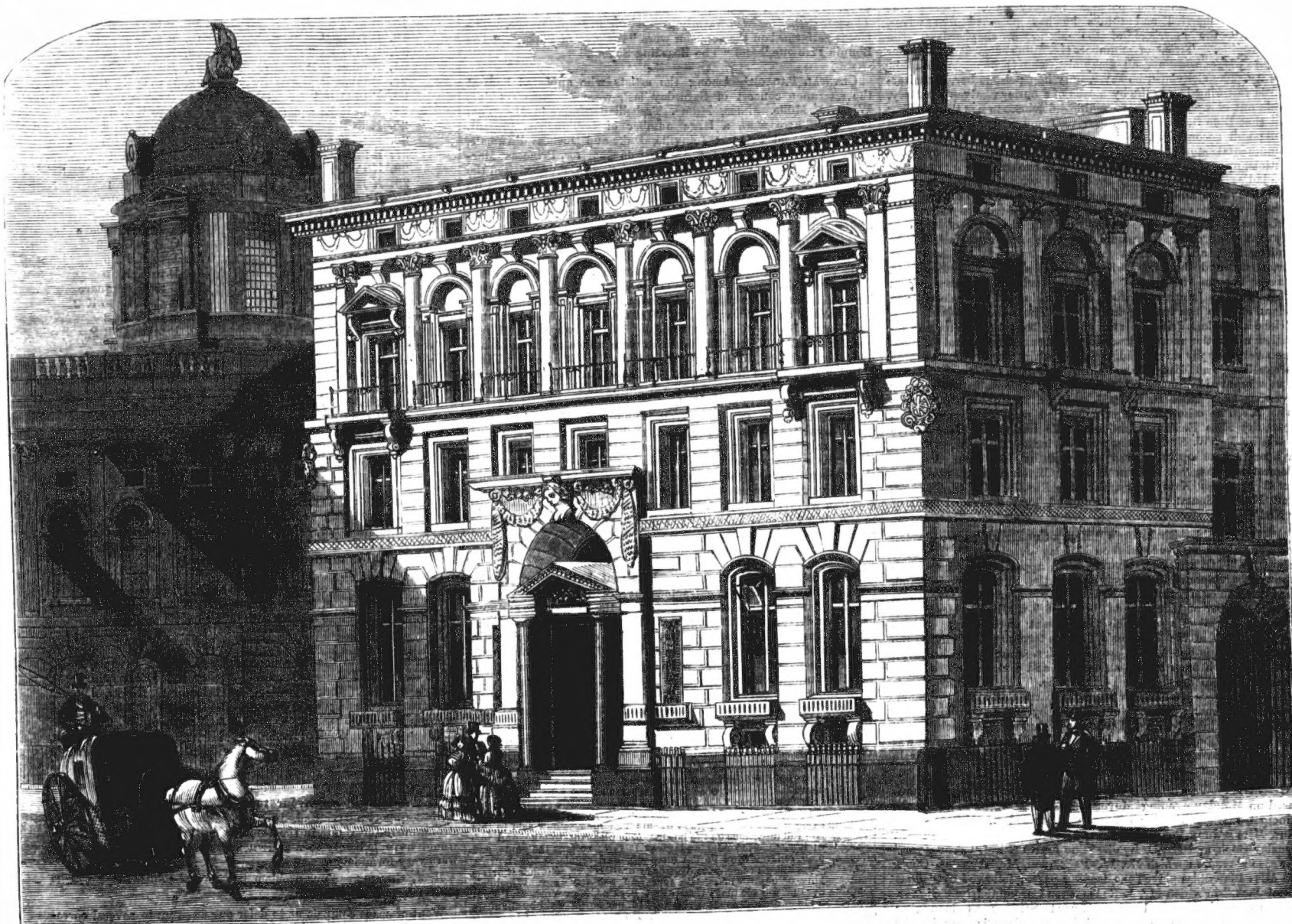
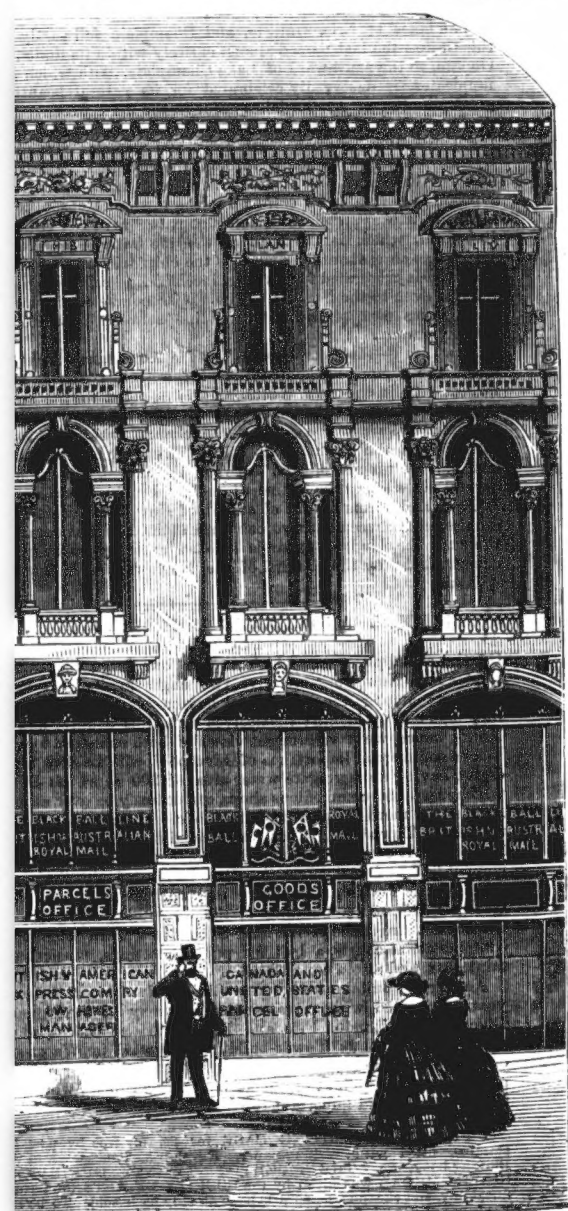
VIEW OF OYSTER BAY, LONG ISLAND.



TOWER BUILDINGS, LIVERPOOL. (See page 823.)



VIEW OF OYSTER BAY, LONG ISLAND, NEW YORK. (See page 823.)



THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE, LIVERPOOL. (See page 823.)

Theatricals, Music, etc.

HER MAJESTY'S.—On Monday evening Weber's opera of "Der Freischütz" was again performed, Signor Mongini sustaining the part of Rodolpho; Mr. Sautley, Caspar; and Mdlle. Titians, Agata. On Tuesday Mdlle. Titians again appeared as the heroine in Gluck's classic opera of "Iphigenia in Tauris," which we have already fully noticed. On Thursday Mozart's "Il Flauto Magico" was produced, for the first time this season, with a very strong cast, including Mdlle. de Murska, Mdlle. Harriers-Wippen, Mdlle. Trebelli, Mr. Sautley, Signor Cappello, and other favourites.

COVENT GARDEN.—Madame Maria Vilda performed Lucrezia Borgia for the first time on Saturday evening last. Her majestic figure and stature are seen to great advantage in Lucrezia, as they were in her previous effort of Norma. She is yet by no means possessed of that ease and acquaintance with the stage which would enable her to thoroughly realize such a character as Lucrezia; but in every scene she showed an earnestness of purpose and a true conception of the part which forcibly suggested that, with a few repetitions, her personation of the Italian poisoner will be one of far more than ordinary merit. Her singing, which is artistic in the highest degree, evidently made full amends for any unavoidable shortcomings such as we have suggested. A more magnificent and truly noble voice has never been heard on the stage of the Royal Italian Opera. The moment she stepped from the gondola she was greeted with a round of applause, which increased to a much more fervent demonstration after she had sung the air, "Com'è bello," while Gennaro took his siesta. In the succeeding duet the purity of her vocalisation was again most noticeable, and the long-holding notes in the *finale* were given with a bright ringing tone peculiarly her own. At the end of the first act she appeared with Mdlle. Biancolini, the new contralto, and Signor Mario, the Gennaro of the evening. The representative of Maffeo Orsini (Mdlle. Biancolini) is quite at home on the stage, and has a voice of good quality, especially in the lower notes. In the first air, "Nella fatal," she was extremely well received. Signori Mario and Ronconi, histrionically perfect as usual in their respective characters of Gennaro and Il Duca, were far less pleasantly noticeable in the matter of intonation. The orchestral music, as a matter of course, was given to perfection.

OLYMPIC.—A new opera bouffe, by M. Offenbach, "Le Barbe Bleu," rendered into English by Mr. H. Bellingham, was produced here on Saturday, under the name of "Blue Beard Re-paired: a Worn-out Story Done-up Anew." Miss Susan Galton, the charming little songstress, who made so strong an appeal to the public not many months ago, in the part of Amina, in the "Sonnambula," at the Royal English Opera, has been retained at the Olympic to play the part of M. Offenbach's heroine in his "Barbe Bleu." With Miss Galton have been engaged Miss H. Everard, a powerful and full-toned mezzo-soprano, and Mr. W. M. Terrott, who has a high and available tenor voice. With these three singers, aided by the more musically gifted part of the general company, with an excellent band, headed by Mr. J. H. Tully, and with a very good chorus, M. Offenbach's music goes very pleasantly. No wonder, then, that the operetta had a success. The libretto has nothing in common with the popular nursery tale. Here Blue Beard has married and thinks he has poisoned five wives, and with the marriage of the sixth, a shepherdess, the plot begins. Tired of number six, Blue Beard hands her over to his executioner, an alchemist, who is dependent on his bounty. The alchemist, however, only half poisons her, and afterwards restoring her to life by means of a curious galvanic battery, made out of a photographic machine—discloses to her the startling fact that Blue Beard's other five wives, thought dead, are alive and well; and accordingly, waving his pretended magic wand, the monumental stone, on which are engraved the names of the victims, opens, and discovers in an inner room, not a tomb, the five ladies heartily enjoying themselves with feast and dancing. The alchemist and the half-dozen spouses hurry off after Blue Beard, who has departed on a matrimonial trip to marry the Princess Periwick, and arrive just in the nick of time to prevent that other polygamic atrocity; and on Blue Beard's finding that all his wives are living he puts his best foot foremost, and handing wife number six to the footlights, leaves her to terminate the piece with a *bravura finale*. This is the faintest outline imaginable of the piece, and refers only to the leading incidents. There is an episode of a Prince and a lost Princess, and of their both being brought together under the most extraordinary circumstances, and this has been very happily dovetailed with the main story. The singing is excellent, and Miss Susan Galton may date the awakening of a new reputation for herself, as singer and actress, from Saturday evening last. Miss H. Everard and Mr. Terrott were also successful. The other parts best supported were Roberts, a policeman, by Miss E. Farren, an inimitable burlesque; King Early-purl, by Mr. W. H. Stephens; and Princess Periwick, by Miss Wilton. The operetta was preceded by Mr. Tom Taylor's domestic drama, "A Wolf in Sheep's Clothing," most admirably acted by Miss Kate Terry, Mr. H. Neville, Mr. G. Vincent, and Mr. R. Soutar; and was followed by the musical farce of "No!"

PRINCESS'S.—Shakspeare's "Henry the Eighth," after playing for a fortnight, was succeeded on Monday evening by "Louis the Eleventh." Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean appearing in their well-known characters of King Louis and Martha. It is, we understand, the intention of Mr. and Mrs. Kean to play "Louis the Eleventh" a certain number of times, when "Hamlet" will be produced, with a few performances of which the present engagement of the popular actors at the Princess's Theatre terminates. Martha, the peasant wife, is but a small part for Mrs. Kean, who, however, invests it with such spirit, animation, and archness as to make it one of the features of the performance. The other characters in the main were well supported, more particularly the Dauphin, by Miss Chapman; François de Paule, by Mr. J. G. Shore; and Marie de Comines, by Miss Katharine Rodgers. "A Lucky Hit," and "Quiet Lodgings" were the other pieces. The theatre was crowded in every part, notwithstanding the torrents of rain which fell throughout the evening.

SURREY.—The English Opera company performing here produced on Monday evening Meyerbeer's opera of "Dinorah," the principal characters being efficiently sustained by Mdlle. Jenny Baur, Miss Fanny Reeves, Mrs. Aynsley Cook, Mr. Durand, Mr. Aynsley Cook, and Mr. C. Lyall. The fourth act of "Dinorah" was also played, in which Mr. W. Parkinson, Mr. Aynsley Cook, and Miss Ida Gillies played the leading parts; followed by "That Rascal Jack," in which Mr. J. Rouse shone prominently. Signor Lutz, as conductor, and Mr. Edward Stirling, as managing director, have both to be commended for their efficiency in the

production of these and other operas which have been brought forward.

SADLER'S WELLS.—A new burlesque, by Brough, was produced here on Saturday evening. It is entitled "Papillonetta or, the Prince, the Butterfly, and the Beetle." The piece opens with the council chamber of King Coccadorum (Mr. F. Barsly), having a parliament to keep him in ready money, and a Queen (Mrs. Poynter) to keep him in cheque. There are preparations for a royal marriage, Prince Pretty Pet (Miss Lizzie Wilmore), their son and heir, being advised to enter the matrimonial state; but as this is a character of which the author might have made something if his mother had not "spoiled" him, he declines married life with a mortal, and falls in love with Papillonetta (Miss Hudspeth), a brilliant butterfly, beloved by the King of the Beetles (Mr. G. Belmore). The King, finding his son unyielding to his commands, adopts hostile measures against the butterflies, when preparations are made for changing the dynasty. Other characters now have their entrances and their exits—namely, Count Humdrum (Mr. A. Bishop), lord chamberlain, but treated with the greatest dramatic license; Count Rebellino (Mr. H. Courtley); Count Polydore and Count Jollycore (Misses Hetty Tracy and Ada Harland) his sons; Millefiora (Miss Fanny Gwynne), Queen of the Butterflies; Gauzewing (Miss Kate Bishop), an attendant spirit on the Butterfly Queen; Chrysalina (Miss Eliza Dorling), a merry dancing butterfly, the belle of the ball; with characters by distinguished members of the Entomological Society. The scenery illustrative of the burlesque is as varied as it is gorgeously appropriate, particularly the Valley of Butterflies, Ebony Cabinet of the Beetle King, Crystalline Haunt of the Butterflies, the Butterflies Ball, Cottage near a Wood, Rocky Pass, and the Transformation scene, representing the seasons, winter and summer. Indeed the scenery was strictly in harmony with the magnificent dresses, properties, and appointments. Burlesque songs were sung to many popular airs and loudly encored, and the votaries of Terpsichore revelled in dance. "The Poor Strollers," which opens the performances here, is still successfully played.

VICTORIA.—On Saturday evening, Messrs. Fenton and Frampton ventured upon engaging M. Jules Samson, a very energetic French actor. He played Carwin, in "Therese; or, the Orphan of Geneva," for the first time in England on the occasion, and, as a matter of course, spoke broken English. The Victoria audience is about the last assemblage in London likely to suppress its feelings of any kind, and that M. Samson's English sometimes "tickled their fancy" when it should have impressed them seriously, does not admit of a doubt. The actor met with applause, and honestly deserved it, for nothing could well be more earnest, painstaking, and carefully studied than his personation of the villain Carwin. He is an actor of great intelligence, and depends very much upon facial expression. His action is quick, impulsive, and spontaneous, without being unnecessarily violent. He was exceedingly well supported by Miss Fanny Morgan as Therese. Mrs. J. F. Young and Mrs. W. Daly played the Countess de Morville and Bridget; and the remaining characters were well sustained by Mr. George Yarnold, as Lavigne; Mr. J. C. Levey, as the Count; Mr. J. Howard, as Picard; and M. C. West, as Delapare. "Life as it is," and "Who's who?" were the other pieces played.

NEW ROYALTY.—Miss M. Oliver's benefit on Wednesday evening last drew together a crowded and fashionable audience. The fair *beneficiaria* was warmly greeted on her appearance. The pieces performed on the occasion were "A Scrap of Paper," "The Bonnie Fishwife," and "The Boarding School."

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Among the artists who appeared here at the afternoon concert of Saturday last, were Madame Harriers Wippen, Mdlle. Sinico, Mdlle. Trebelli-Bettini, and Mr. Tom Hohler. There were a large number of fashionables present. The Prince and Princess Joinville, Duke and Duchess d'Aumale, Duke de Nemours, Duke and Duchess de Chartres, Princess Marguerite, and the Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Coburg visited the Palace on Monday, and afterwards partook of luncheon, served up in the grand saloon dining-room. His excellency Pin-ta-jery, the Chinese commissioner, accompanied by Major Brine and the members of his suite, with M. du Champs, interpreter, have also visited the Palace. For the Opera Concert this day (Saturday), Madame Grial, Madame Trebelli-Bettini, Signor Gassier, Bossi, and Mongini, and (solo violin), Herr Wieniawski are announced.

WALTER MACFARREN'S PIANOFORTE RECITALS.—This talented instrumentalist and composer gave another of his admired pianoforte recitals on Saturday last, at Willis's Rooms. Several sonatas by Mozart, Beethoven, and Sterndale Bennett, were beautifully executed by Mr. Walter Macfarren, as were also a selection of his own compositions, including "The Mountain Stream," "Harebells," "Will o' the Whip," &c. Madame Parepa sang a scene and aria of Beethoven's, and "The Nightingale's Trill," in both of which she was loudly applauded.

ENGLISH OPERA AT NEWCASTLE.—The *Daily Journal* of May 25th says:—At the theatre, last night, Balfe's opera, "The Bohemian Girl," was produced, and, as on the previous evenings, there was a large audience. Miss Blanche Elliston made her first appearance, and took the part of Arline. She is a young lady with a voice of much sweetness and expression. Her impersonation was a clever effort. She was frequently applauded, and in the air "I dreamt I dwelt in marble halls," she acknowledged an enthusiastic encore.

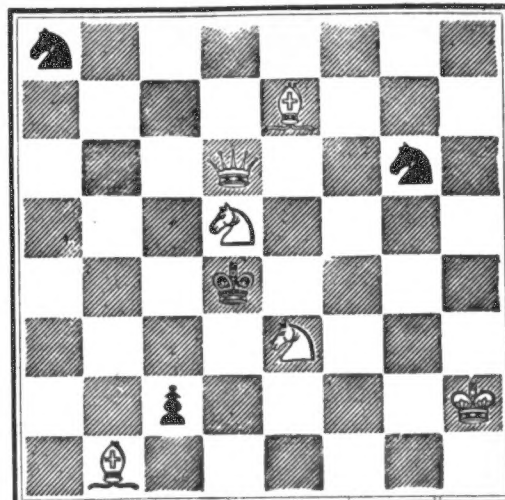
PAINLESS TOOTH EXTRACTING.—Few that have undergone the torture of having a tooth extracted but dread a second visit to the dental surgery. The very thought of the pangs to be endured has often driven a distracting toothache away the moment the sufferer has sat down in the nicely padded chair. Many skilful operators of late years have, however, by study and improvements in their instruments, greatly modified the pains which were endured by suffering humanity of the past; and to none is the public more indebted than to Mr. Day, the eminent dentist, of 291, Regent-street. By him a tooth is extracted in a comparatively painless manner, and this being beyond all question, we are only too happy to record such a fact for the benefit of all who may have been previously tortured under unskilful hands.

IMPORTANT TO MOTHERS!—Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child, suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth?—If so, go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup." It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately; this preparation, which has been in use in America over thirty years, and very highly recommended by medical men, is now sold in this country, with full directions on the bottle. It is pleasant to take, and safe in all cases; it soothes the child, and gives it rest; softens the gums, and allays all pain, relieves wind in the stomach, and regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery or diarrhoea, whether it arises from teething or other causes. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and see that "Curtis and Perkins, New York and London," is on the outside wrapper. Price 1s. 1d. per bottle. Sold by chemists everywhere. Principal Office, 205, High Holborn, London.—[Advertisement.]

Chess.

PROBLEM No. 363.—By W. G.

Black.



White.

White to move, and mate in three moves.

[Forwarded by Mr. Bainger, of the Norfolk News.]

Game between Mr. P. and another amateur.

White. Mr. P.	Black. Amateur
1. P to K 4	1. P to K 4
2. K Kt to B 3	2. Q Kt to B 3
3. B to Q Kt 5	3. P to Q R 3
4. B to R 4	4. K Kt to B 3
5. Q Kt to B 3 (a)	5. B to Q B 4
6. Castles	6. P to Q 8
7. P to Q 3	7. B to K Kt 5
8. P to K R 3	8. B to R 4
9. B to K 3	9. P to Q Kt 4
10. B takes B	10. Q P takes B
11. B to Kt 3	11. Q Kt to Q 5
12. P to K Kt 4	12. Kt takes K P (b)
13. P takes Kt	13. B takes P
14. B takes K B P (ch)	14. K to B square
15. Kt takes Kt (c)	15. Q to K Kt 1
16. Q to Q B square	16. Q takes Q
17. Q R takes Q	17. K P takes Kt
18. B to Q 5	18. P to Q B 3 (d)
19. B takes P	19. R to Q B square
20. B to Q Kt 7	20. R to Q B 2
21. B takes R P	21. P takes Kt
22. B takes P	22. R to Q Kt 2
23. P to Q R 4	23. P takes P
24. R to Q Kt square	24. B to K B 6
25. K to R 2	25. P to K Kt 4
26. K to K Kt 3	26. P to K Kt 5
27. R takes Q Kt P	27. P to K Kt 4
28. K to K R 4	28. K to Kt 2
29. K R to Q Kt square	29. K to K B 3
30. R to Q B 4	30. R to Q R 2
31. Q R to Q Kt 6 (ch)	31. K to K 4
32. P to Q B 3 (e)	32. K R to K square
33. K R to Q Kt 5	33. Q R to Q B 2
34. P to Q R 5	34. P to K Kt 6
35. P takes P	35. B to K Kt 5
36. P to Q R 6	36. B to Q B square
37. P to Q R 7	37. R at K sq to K 2
38. R to Q R 5	38. R to K Kt 2
39. B to K 6	39. R takes Q R P
40. R takes Q B P (ch)	40. K to K B 3
41. B takes B, dis ch	41. K to K 2
42. R to Q Kt 7 (ch)	42. R takes R
43. B takes R	43. K to Q 3
44. R to Q 5 (ch)	44. K to K 3
45. B to Q B 8 (ch)	45. K to K B 3
46. R takes K R P	46. R to Q B 7
47. B to Q R 6	47. R takes Q B P
48. B to Q B 4	

BLACK RESIGNS.

(a) Castles, or P to Q 4, is more immediately attacking; but the move in the text may be made without any disadvantage.

(b) A tempting, but, as the sequel shows, not a sound sacrifice. He ought to have taken Kt with Kt, and then retired the B to K Kt 3, threatening to advance K R P presently.

(c) Well played.

(d) Obviously his only resource to save the piece.

(e) Better, perhaps, to have checked at K 6; as, if Black reply with K to Q 5, White rejoins with Q R to Kt 3 and wins.

Solutions up to the present date by G. W. F., Juvenis, B. X., W. Pearce, J. Palmer, C. Adin, Heath and Cobb (Margate), Douglass, W. P. (Dorking), Clegg of Oldham, G. Elliott, J. Scott (we are anticipating with pleasure the receipt of the promised problem), E. T. Hughes, A. J. H., A. Vaughan, W. Chadwick, E. Fenwick, A. W. Rawlinson, W. Mossop, Decima, J. Barlin, W. M., Schoolboy, N. Lee, W. Davidson, Caisse Amicus, and G. F.—correct.

G. P.—We will endeavour to comply with your request at the earliest opportunity. 2nd. 18. R to Q Kt 6 would have been a strong move for White in the game submitted by you; but still, it would have led only to a drawn game, as Black's extra Pawns were very formidable.

H. J. CHANCE.—Your problem has several solutions—e.g. 1. Q to Q B 6, 1. R to Kt 8, &c.

Want of space compels us to defer our answers to several correspondents until our next Number.

Talk and Police.

POLICE COURTS.

BOW STREET.

BITING ONE'S NOSE OFF.—Margaret Morris, a prostitute, was placed at the bar charged with being drunk and savagely assaulting Joseph Gibbons. The prosecutor, who said he was a boot-closer, deposed that he was living with the prisoner, and at two o'clock that morning he was trying to get her home, she being very drunk at the time, when without cause or provocation she rushed up to him, and bit his nose, the teeth going right through the left side, which was completely severed, and hanging down over the upper lip. Police-constable F 81 stated that while he was on duty in Long-acre he saw the young man trying to get the prisoner home, and she was expostulating with him, and refused to go. Witness then persuaded her to go quietly, and in a little while she consented, and the two then proceeded home. Some little time had elapsed, and he (the constable) was going round his beat when he saw the prosecutor standing at his door with his nose fearfully bitten and bleeding profusely. The young man said, "She has bitten my nose." The constable went upstairs and charged the prisoner with the offence, and she said, "I am very glad I've done it, and I'm only sorry I did not bite it clean off." Witness then took her into custody. The prisoner said, in answer to the charge, that the prosecutor was a very lazy young man, and that he had been living on her means for the last week or so, and that this morning he asked her for money, and on her refusing he tore her shawl. This was denied. Mr. Vaughan said that he had no doubt that the prisoner was very drunk and the young man doing his best to get her home. It was a very savage assault, and he should therefore order the prisoner to be imprisoned for two months with hard labour.

WESTMINSTER.

CONVICTION OF AN INNOCENT MAN AND FREE PARDON.—Mr. Selfe drew attention to the following matter, which exhibits extraordinary peculiarities:—A few months ago, Dominique Carroll, a youth, was charged, with three others, with sacrilege, at St. Jude's Church, Chelsea, and committed for trial, protesting his innocence. A witness on his behalf, whose evidence was most material, was not called upon the trial, and Dominique Carroll was convicted and sentenced to seven years' transportation, as he was at that time on a ticket-of-leave. About a month ago, one of the real culprits in the sacrilege, believing himself at the point of death, declared that he could not leave this world in peace without confessing that Carroll was innocent. This was immediately communicated to his friends, and it was stated that Carroll was working hard to obtain an honest living when falsely accused with this offence. Mr. Selfe, hearing of the matter, wrote to the governor of the prison (not that where Carroll was confined), and he procuring the dying declaration of the sick man, it was forwarded forthwith to the Home Secretary, and the worthy magistrate now desired that it should be immediately communicated to Carroll's friends that her Majesty, by the advice of Sir George Grey, had granted him a free pardon.

CLERKENWELL.

BRUTAL ASSAULT.—Michael McCarthy, aged 36, a labourer, of 13, Pickering-street, Islington, was charged with committing a murderous assault on his wife, Jane McCarthy, and threatening her life in the Essex-road, Islington. Mr. H. Allen, prosecuting officer of the Associate Institute for Improving and Enforcing the Laws for the Protection of Women, watched the case. The prisoner is known as a brutal, violent fellow, and yesterday morning complainant applied to this court for a summons against him for an assault on her. On Monday night he met her in the Essex-road, knocked her down, and whilst she was on the pavement, and although she is five months *enroute*, he kicked her on the sides, the stomach, and the chest, and very much bruised her. Not content with that he stamped his heel on the side of her head and inflicted a very severe wound. So bad was the wound that the poor woman fainted away, and Mr. Inspector Judge, N division, had to send for the divisional surgeon. The prisoner is frequently drunk, and whilst at the police-station he said he would murder her, and she really went in fear of her life. The prisoner has before beaten his wife, but she had not appeared against him. The poor woman was examined, and she was found to be covered with bruises from head to foot. The prisoner said he was drunk, and did not know what he was about; but, if he was forgiven, he would never beat her any more. He did not wish to deny that his wife was a sober, hard-working woman. Mr. Barker committed the prisoner to the House of Correction for six calendar months, with hard labour, and at the expiration of that period ordered him to find two sureties in the sum of 50*l.* each to keep the peace for six calendar months.

MARLBOROUGH STREET.

A SERVANTS' REGISTRY-OFFICE.—CHARGE OF CONSPIRACY.—John Wych Smith, 5, Clarendon-square, and Adolphe Charles Watzee, 5, Adelphi-terrace, Bow, managers of the "Cavendish Institution," Mortimer-street, were charged before Mr. Knox with conspiring together to obtain from Marian Shaw and Mary Vandervelde 5*s.* each, with intent to defraud them of the money. Mr. West, from Messrs. Shaen's office, appeared on behalf of the Society for the Better Protection of Women and Children; and Mr. L. Lewis appeared for the defence. Mr. West stated that the defendants had some time acted together as manager and secretary of the "Cavendish Institution" in Mortimer-street, the assumed object of which was to supply servants in want of places with situations, on payment of a registration fee of 5*s.* To increase the number of fees, the prisoners were accustomed to advertise imaginary situations as vacant, application of course to be made to the institution for the addresses. When applicant called at the institution, they were told that the addresses would only be furnished on payment of a registration fee of 5*s.* In case the fee was paid the applicants received the address of some imaginary person mostly in the country. The frauds had been carried on to a great extent, and for some time. They were of a most cruel character, as the persons defrauded could ill afford to lose their money and their time. Mary Vandervelde, No. 11, Trentham-terrace, said she saw the advertisement in the *Times*, and wrote to the Cavendish Institution. In consequence of receiving a prospectus in reply she went to the institution and saw both the defendants, and asked for the address of the lady who she supposed had advertised. The defendant Watzee said she must pay 5*s.*, and she did so and got a receipt for the money. The address given to her was "Mrs. Duquane, Rue St. Guillaume, Paris." She wrote to the address, and her letter was returned through the Dead-letter Office as not known. She went again to the institution, and was told the lady

had come to England and they had not yet got her address. She received the address—"Mrs. Abladt, care of Mr. Shearing, Herne Bay." She wrote but received no answer. She wrote to the institution stating that she had received no replies to her letters. She received a letter from the institution to the effect that there were no more vacancies, except that of a widower, who wanted a governess to teach music to his children. She called at the institution and asked for a return of her money, and was refused. Mr. West said he had several other charges. Mr. Knox remanded the prisoners, and refused bail.

OBSCENE PHOTOGRAPHS.—A "gentleman," who refused his name and address, was charged before Mr. Tyrwhitt with exposing obscene photographs at the Alhambra, Leicester-square. Police-sergeant Clarke, 8 A, said while on duty at the Alhambra Palace, about eleven o'clock on Saturday night, his attention was called to the prisoner, who, as he was informed, was exposing indecent photographs. He watched the prisoner, and saw him show a photograph to a young gentleman who was next to him. The prisoner discovered that he was being watched, and rose to go away, but was stopped by witness and asked what he had about him, to which the prisoner replied, "Nothing." He told the prisoner he suspected he had some indecent prints about him, to which the prisoner replied he had not. He then turned round to look for the young gentleman to whom the prisoner had been speaking, and while thus engaged the prisoner rushed to a window and threw something out. He sent a constable to ascertain what the prisoner had thrown away, and the constable returned with a pocket-book, which, on being examined, was found to contain thirty-two indecent photographs. On searching the prisoner an indecent print was found in his coat pocket. The prisoner denied that the pocket-book belonged to him. John Sutton, employed at the Alhambra Palace, said he was spoken to by two young gentlemen, who said the prisoner, a stranger, had been showing them indecent prints. He afterwards saw the prisoner take something out of his pocket and throw it out of the window. In answer to the prisoner, witness said the two young gentlemen had left their names at the station, and they, as well as the third young gentleman who sat next to the prisoner, could be found. Mr. Tyrwhitt remanded the prisoner for a week. Mr. Edward Lewis subsequently applied to have the prisoner admitted to bail, but as it was understood that bail would be taken for the prisoner in his real name only, the application was not renewed.

WORSHIP STREET.

CHARGE OF GAROTTING.—A smartly-built young fellow, who gave the name of Richard Pryor, and described himself as a card-cutter, living in Seward-street, St. Luke's, was charged with being concerned in violently assaulting and robbing Mr. Daniel Peck, a rather portly person, residing in Virginia-row, Bethnal-green. The prosecutor was evidently suffering acute pain in the throat, and his evidence was scarcely audible. From the statement, however, it was gathered that on the 30th instant he was so foolish as to seek a near cut into the Old-street-road by entering the Vinegar-ground, a most notorious locality, on the City-road side, and crossing it towards the direction mentioned, this, too, at an early hour in the morning. As he turned into the ground he observed the prisoner and two other men standing at the corner in conversation with two women. He soon became aware that they were following him, but to have retraced his steps would have been equally dangerous as proceeding. Suddenly the prisoner ran up to him and asked, "What is it you have to say about my sister?" Prosecutor replied, "Not anything here. I don't know her." But he had scarcely done so when his throat was pinioned from behind by, as he believed, some person's hands, as he described the act, "right close together." He heard the words, "We will finish him," and instantly received a violent kick; this was followed by another, given, he was quite certain, by the prisoner, and he fell from the effects of it, the hold on his throat being loosened at the same instant, and his watch and chain being forced away. On recovering sufficiently to regain his feet, he went in pursuit, of course a useless search, but he met a police-constable, and made known to him the outrage and robbery, at the same time describing the prisoner at the bar, which he was more particularly able to do from the singular fact of having some hours before met him at the bar of a public-house in the neighbourhood. (At this part of the evidence Mr. Cooke, the magistrate, remarked that prosecutor appeared to be suffering intensely, and was asking him some questions relative to his throat, when he became quite overpowered, and it was found necessary to remove him from the witness-box into the air.) Subsequently he followed up his statement by saying that prisoner had taken up the change of a florin from the counter of the public-house alluded to, although he must have known it was not his own, and that such incident further enabled him (prosecutor) to swear to his identity. The watch and chain, value 6*l.*, had not been recovered. The prisoner impudently cross-examined, and insisted that prosecutor had offered 5*l.* to get his property back, but this was denied. Wilson, 198 G, said that from the accurate description given of the prisoner he knew instantly who was wanted; and, seeing him with seeing him with five others last evening, followed, as he ran away, and took him into custody. Mr. Cooke directed a remand.

THAMES.

THE GOOD-NATURED HUSBAND.—The Belgian vice-consul made a very singular application to Mr. Paget, on behalf of a respectable man, a native of Belgium, who accompanied him, and who wanted his wife. Mr. Paget: Where is she? The vice-consul: In your district, sir. The man, who is a subject of my King, was married nineteen years ago, and his wife eloped from him five years ago, and has been living with another man ever since. The husband has made a long and diligent search for his guilty wife, and has just discovered her. He wants her to return with him to Belgium. He asks your worship's interference. Mr. Paget said he had no power to interfere in the matter. He was not a little surprised to hear of a man disposed to receive his wife again after she had been living in a state of adultery with another man for five years. The vice-consul said the man loved not wisely, but too well, and was very fond of his wife. Mr. Paget: So it appears, and the affection is not mutual, for she is fond of another man. I think the husband had better try and forget her. She is not worth the trouble he is taking for her. The vice-consul asked if the police could interfere and take the woman away from the man she was living with. Mr. Paget: No; the police have no jurisdiction over frail wives. The only remedy here is an action in the Court of Probate and Divorce for a restitution of conjugal rights. It is a roundabout mode of proceeding, but there is no other course open to the injured husband. The vice-consul thanked the magistrate, and retired with the good-natured Benedict.

ALLEGED KLEPTOMANIA.—Jesse Clifford, aged 33 years, boiler-maker and riveter, was brought before Mr. Paget, charged with stealing a pair of boots and a flannel shirt, the property of Patrick Sullivan, of Isleworth. Police-sergeant Briden, 4 K, stated that

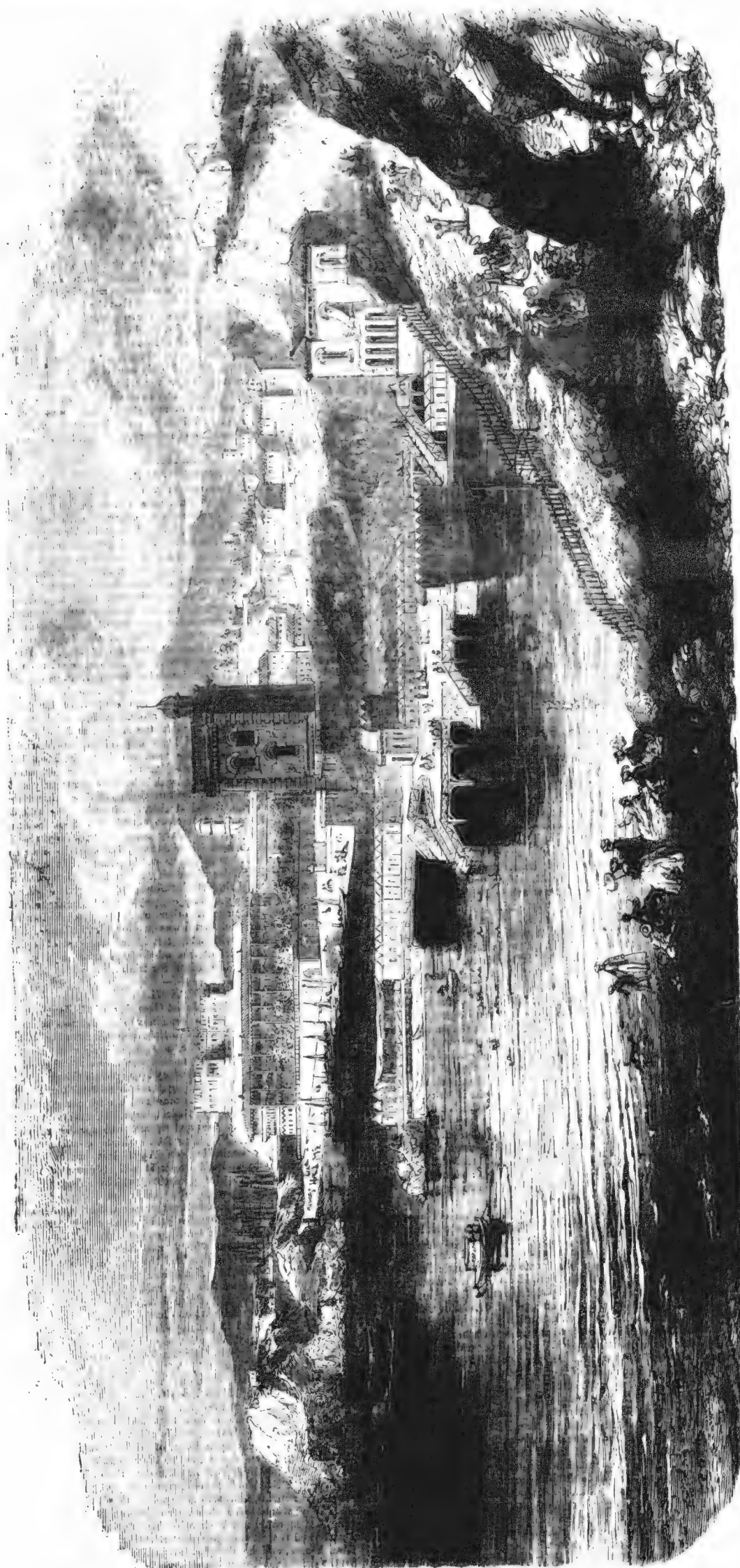
he was on duty in Epping-place, Mile-end, on Saturday night, a few minutes after twelve o'clock, and saw a drunken woman fall down and drop a parcel from her hand. The prisoner, who was passing, immediately picked up the parcel, and ran away with it. He pursued the prisoner, and soon overtook him, with the parcel in his possession. He took it from him, and the prisoner said "It's all right; she's my wife." He took the prisoner into custody, and the woman said, "He is not my husband; he has stolen my bundle." In answer to a question Briden said: I ran fifty yards, at least, before I overtook the prisoner. The bundle contained a pair of men's boots and a flannel shirt. Margaret Sullivan, who was locked up on Saturday night for being drunk and incapable of taking care of herself, and discharged by the magistrate without the infliction of a fine, said the bundle was the property of her husband, and worth 1*l.* 1*s.* She did not know the prisoner, and had never seen him until Saturday night. Mr. Stoddart, solicitor, on the part of the prisoner said he was a man of high respectability, who had been in the service of Maudslay and Field, the eminent engineers of Lambeth, for many years, and was secretary of the benevolent society established by the firm. The prisoner had been visiting a friend in Stepney, and was returning home when he picked up the bundle dropped by the old woman and ran away with it. The prisoner had never been charged with dishonesty before, his character was irreproachable, and he could only account for this robbery by the fact that the prisoner had been drinking a little. It was a case of kleptomania. The prisoner was in receipt of good wages, had a good home, and was remarkable for steadiness and propriety of conduct. There were persons in court who would give him a good character. Mr. Paget said in a case so clear as this was he had only one course to pursue, and that was to commit the prisoner for trial. Mr. Stoddart offered bail for the prisoner, and said any substantial sureties could be provided. He could assure the magistrate that it was a case of kleptomania. Mr. Paget could make no subtle distinctions. He should treat the case as one of robbery, and should not accept of bail.

SOUTHWARK.

A RAILWAY THIEF CAUGHT IN A TRAP.—Emily Wood, a respectable-looking young woman, was placed in the dock before Mr. Burcham for final examination, charged with stealing a valuable silk umbrella, the property of Captain Malroys, of the Royal Artillery, from the North Kent waiting-room, and also with stealing a leather travelling bag and several parcels from the South Eastern and Brighton waiting-rooms, at the London-bridge terminus. It appeared from the evidence that for some time past passengers' luggage and small parcels had been mysteriously missed from the waiting-rooms at the London-bridge terminus, and as the prisoner was frequently seen about the station at the time suspicion fell on her. The constable of the Brighton Company saw her loitering on Saturday, the 12th of May, and being desirous of testing her honesty one of the booking clerks was engaged to carry a leather bag into the South Eastern waiting-room. Shortly afterwards the prisoner came into the same place and got into conversation with him, and eventually he put the leather bag on the table and left the room. A few minutes after that the prisoner came out and left the station, and had got into Tooley-street when Sergeant Holmes stopped her, and found the leather bag under her cloak. He took her back, and on being searched a large number of pawnbroker's duplicates were found on her relating to other property which had been recently stolen from the South Eastern and Brighton Companies' waiting-rooms. Captain Malroys, of the Royal Artillery, identified the silk umbrella produced. He missed it from the North Kent waiting-room on the 7th of April last. Mary Ann Shutt, a lady residing at Clifton, said that on the 29th of January last she missed a parcel from the Brighton and South Coast waiting-room. It contained silk, lace, and small articles of wearing apparel, worth upwards of 5*l.* Witness identified the articles now produced by the police as a portion of that property. The constable who had charge of the case said that he had several other charges of a similar kind against the prisoner, and witnesses were in attendance, if his worship required their evidence. Mr. Burcham was of opinion that there was quite sufficient to send the case before a jury. He should therefore commit the prison for trial.

LAMBETH.

A CURIOUS AFFAIR.—Mrs. Janet Georgina, of 6, James-street, Covent-garden, appeared before Mr. Knox to answer to a summons charging her with annoying, assaulting, and threatening to take away the life of Mr. William Roe, a sergeant-major of the 28th Middlesex or London Irish Volunteers, and also a member of the Yeomen of the Guards. Mr. Godfrey appeared on the part of the complainant, and Mr. Butler Rigby, the barrister, for the defendant. From the opening statement of the former gentlemen, it appeared that in the month of September, 1864, his client and the defendant met accidentally and an acquaintance sprang up which led to a more intimate connection, which continued uninterrupted until the beginning of April last, when Mr. Roe made up his mind to and did break it off. Since that time he had been subjected to the greatest possible annoyance from the defendant, who was in the habit of waylaying him in the street, abusing him in the most unmeasured terms, charging him with going with other females, and on the day mentioned in the summons, the 23rd of last month, she assaulted him by boxing his ears. Mr. Roe was here sworn, and corroborated the statement of his advocate. He also added that the defendant had been in the habit of coming to his house and abusing him there; and one day in the public street that she said she should be revenged of him, and that she should murder him, as she did not care for her own life; and in fact he was so harassed by her conduct that he had made up his mind to put an end to it. In cross-examination by Mr. Butler Rigby, the witness said that from the whole of the time from September, 1864, to the beginning of April last he had been in the constant habit of calling on the defendant, and having luncheons, dinners, teas, and suppers at her house, in fact, making himself quite at home there, and on her subsequently asking him for money, his reply was that she should have no more money than she could get by law. Mr. Rigby, in reply, said that when his client first met Mr. Roe he was dressed up in the showy uniform of the London Irish, and an intimacy commenced which soon led to the complainant's obtaining a perfect ascendancy over the affections of the defendant. The consequence was that she became exceedingly jealous of his attentions to other females, and also annoyed at his ultimate desertion. He (Mr. Rigby) would leave the case in the hands of his worship, believing that he could not look at it in a serious manner. Mr. Knox remarked that it was perfectly clear that neither party was free from blame, and he thought the justice of the case would be met by the defendant being bound over in her own recognisances to keep the peace towards the complainant; and should she violate her recognisances, and be again brought before the court on a similar charge, she should be more severely dealt with.



THE BATHS AT CATALANS.

THE picturesque village of Catalans is situated at a short distance from Marseilles. A few years since an intelligent man resolved to establish baths here, the success of which was immediate. Our engraving will give an idea of the establishment erected by a skilful architect, M. Borden. That part of the baths which is reserved for the ladies is completely isolated. Every kind of bath, besides cold sea-baths, is found at the establishment. Vast pools have been constructed for children and sick folk, and it is not unlikely that the baths at Catalans will enter into vigorous competition with the so-called Thermal Waters or Hot Springs. Why should not the Mediterranean, with its sky so blue, its horizon so golden, and its waters so limpid, have its baths as well as the coast from Biarritz to Boulogne?

WE read in *Galignani*:—"The Abbe Paradis, sixty-three years of age, principal chaplain at Bicetre, was walking in the Rue Vaudamme, the other morning, when he was accosted by a gentleman who asked him the hour. He replied, 'Half-past eleven—the hour of my death: never mind, I am ready—sustain me.' And before this latter request could be complied with he grew pale, tottered, and fell to the pavement. Medical assistance was instantly procured, but he had ceased to live, and the doctor declared the cause of death to be the rupture of an aneurism."

FEMALE DIPLOMATISTS.

A BRILLIANT letter contains the following:—"Three of the five royal ladies to whose good offices the world was to a great extent indebted for the preservation of peace in the Gastein days, as well as six weeks ago, when Prussia offered to disarm, have, in the eleventh hour, resumed the gracious work of pacific mediation. The 'Archduchess mother' of Austria, the Queen Dowager of Prussia, and the Queen of Saxony, three sisters whom a prescient Providence has placed on and near the thrones engaged in this ominous controversy, spare no efforts to prevent the actual occurrence of a rupture which would be equally fatal to either of the three dynasties with whom they are connected. This female triple alliance is inspired by Conservative motives and appeals to the absolutistic idiosyncrasies of the several sovereigns, whose pride and mutual hatred they are anxious to soften. If—their plausible argument runs at Berlin as well as at Vienna and Dresden—you, our beloved relatives, should allow yourselves to be hurried away by your jealousy of each other, it is not you but democracy that will reap the benefit in the end. What impression these friendly remonstrances are destined to produce upon the grim and irritated royal personages to whom they are addressed is of course impossible to foresee; but if peace is preserved it will be partly due to the indefatigable assiduity of these beneficent ladies and the conclusive reasons they urge. Two other fair mediators at the Prussian Court, who six weeks ago

CONTINENTAL SKETCHES.—THE BATHS AT CATALANS.

made common cause with them, have since suspended their well-meaning exertions, and now let things take their course, without any more interference on their part. Being liberally inclined they possess no influence at a time when dynastic hauteur has risen to such a pitch as to contemplate war, unsupported by popular sympathy. Still, war is not yet certain. At this moment, the three Conservative Queens are trying to induce the Emperor of Austria to adjourn all violent intentions until after the Paris conference has pronounced upon the question of the Duchies. To the King of Prussia they hope to prove the necessity of either making all square with the Kaiser, or else submitting to the arbitrament of the Congress, even though it may be to the effect that the success in Holstein is to be settled by the Bund, and the future of Schleswig, which forms no part of the Confederacy, regulated by the oracular verdict of *le suffrage universel*. The nearer it comes the more the King of Prussia shrinks from the horrors of a German war; yet it is questionable whether his military point d'honneur will allow him to accept the terms of Austria or the conference so unconditionally as to leave the Kaiser no pretext for entering upon hostilities. Speaking of woman's influence upon politics, Queen Olga of Wurttemberg, the sister of the Czar, has, on her journey from St. Petersburg to Stuttgart, just arrived at Vienna, to communicate to the Kaiser the serious apprehensions the Russian Court would entertain for the quiet of Europe were Austria to act rashly in the present unprecedented state of Continental affairs."

MASS IN THE CAMPAGNA OF ROME.

IS the neighbourhood of Rome, the coast district forms the well-known Campagna di Roma, which is not absolutely level, though exhibiting only trifling elevations. The soil of the Campagna is generally dry, and in some parts it possesses great natural fertility; but the greater portion of it, owing to malaria, is a deserted tract, in which scarcely any habitations, and hardly even a tree, are to be seen. Adjoining the south-eastern extremity of the Campagna are the Pontine Marshes, which extend for a distance of twenty-four miles along the coast and for about half that distance inland. They have been partially drained, and are naturally capable of bearing abundant crops; but the land is almost wholly in pasture, and the Pontine Marshes (like the neighbouring Campagna) form a tract dreaded even by the shepherds, on account of its extreme unhealthiness. At certain seasons of the year it is even dangerous for the passing traveller to cross the region referred to.

Our illustration on the next page represents a visit of priests to these districts, and the usual mode of celebrating mass among the shepherds and others temporarily residing in the Campagna.

THE number of patients relieved at the Royal Free Hospital during the week ending June 2nd was 3,309, of which 1,074 were new cases.



CELEBRATION OF MASS IN THE CAMPAGNA OF ROME. (See page 828.)

Literature.

THE NURSE'S STORY.
AN AMERICAN TALE.

WE brought down from Pittsburg Landing, after the battle of Shiloh, a large boatload of wounded men. I use the phrase "a large boatload" in a double sense; for it was a large boat, and carried a large burden of maimed, crippled, and suffering humanity. We had an abundant supply of mattresses, and the cabins and guards were crowded with poor fellows, stretched upon their little pallets on the floors. The rebel wounded were scattered about among our own, and the sighs and groans of those who had lately been deadly foes were mingled there and ascended to heaven together, as if in painful protest against the unnatural ambition that had turned our fair land into a vast battle-ground, and had already cost us the lives of so many of our best and bravest.

There were only two or three surgeons on board, and but a few civilians; in fact, the wounded men were greatly in want of such as were able and willing to care for their wants and minister to their comfort.

The few of us who were there, however, did our best, except one strong and fine-looking man, who declared himself entirely incapable of witnessing scenes of suffering, and who actually nearly fainted at the sight of a bleeding arm. The rest of us laboured day and night, without rest, and without any food except an occasional cracker and a sip of coffee, until the boat had reached her destination, and the men were transferred to better but not more willing hands.

The wounded were all wonderfully patient; and his must have been a hard heart indeed, who could refuse to sympathize with them and aid them to the extent of their ability. Of groaning and sighing, wrung from stout hearts by bitter pain, there was enough, though much was suppressed; but I do not remember to have heard a complaining or fretful word from one of the poor sufferers. The rebel soldiers were as well cared for as our own; no distinction being made between the blue and the butternut clad; and they seemed to consider it a matter of course—as indeed it was.

There were but two ladies in the boat. One was Sister Catherine, of the Sisters of Charity, whom I had seen on several occasions before. The other was a lady considerably younger, apparently not over twenty-two or twenty-three years of age, who had come on board with the last of the wounded at Pittsburg Landing.

Sister Catherine was active as usual, and seemingly tireless, attending to her duties with the air and ease of one who was familiar with her avocation, and dispensing sunshine with her bright looks and pleasant words. The other moved about gracefully, lightly, and indefatigably, but with a worn-out expression of countenance, which often prompted me to advise her to seek some rest, as her strength seemed to be entirely insufficient to support her. She was neatly attired in black, with no covering upon her glossy dark hair. I think I have never seen a face whose melancholy sweetness touched me more. She laboured as hard as the strongest of us, but in the quietest and meekest manner, never speaking except when it was necessary in the performance of her task, and never smiling while she was on the boat.

But I must cut short this preface, or I shall never tell "The Nurse's Story." I could not help being interested in this stranger, and often found myself wondering who she was, how she happened to be there, and what life-burden it could be that was weighing down her heart; for I felt that she was bearing some heavy cross. Sister Catherine knew nothing about her, nor did either of the surgeons, none of them having seen her before she came on board. I spoke to her several times, as I met her in the cabins; but although she did not repel conversation, she answered briefly, and immediately noticed some one who needed her atten-

tion. My curiosity, if I may give it no better name, increased, and I was determined to satisfy it, if it could reasonably be done.

Before long I had an opportunity. When we arrived at our place of destination, she desired to return up the Tennessee River, but was obliged to wait two or three days for transportation. In the meantime, I found means of making her acquaintance, and gradually gained her confidence, when she told me her story, nearly as follows:—

"I have not much to tell; at least, I do not suppose that it can appear to be much to a stranger, though to me it is all the world, and perhaps part of the next.

"It is now three years since I left my home in Pennsylvania, to accept a situation as teacher in an academy in a pleasant village in Tennessee. The place had been described to me as a very attractive one, and the salary was good, or seemed to be to a Northern girl, and I wished to see the South: so I went, though contrary to the desire of my parents. I found the village all it had been represented, the situation easy and pleasant, and the people very kind and hospitable. After I got over my little fit of home-sickness, I enjoyed myself greatly; and, in fact, was actually happy, especially after I made the acquaintance of Walter —, who afterwards became my husband. I will not praise him, as you would think me partial; but in my eyes he was the handsomest and best man that ever lived. Our courtship was not long; and as soon as possible after I had obtained the consent of my parents, we were married. Their consent was given with some reluctance, but they could not reasonably withhold it, as Walter was in good circumstances, had gained a lucrative practice in his profession, and bore an excellent character.

"I shall not undertake to tell you how happy we were—though I think no two beings could have been more so—as I find it necessary to forget that, and to live only in the fearful present. I cannot suffer my heart to break, as I have something yet to live for. A child was born to us—a fine, strong, healthy boy—and then my happiness was complete. But after the child was weaned, I had a great longing to see my parents. This longing increased, until I thought that I must go, even if I had to leave my husband and child; for Walter could not accompany me at that time without great injury to his business, and it was thought best the boy should remain in the care of his negro nurse while I made my short visit to the North.

"I went, though I repented of the step as soon as I had taken it. It would have seemed childish to give up the visit. I forgot my uneasiness when I reached home; as all were glad to see me, and there were so many old friends to meet, and so many old-fashioned merrymakings to attend, that the time passed off much more rapidly than I would have thought possible. In our small, remote, and quiet Pennsylvania village, we seldom heard anything of what was going on in the great world, and cared little about it. True, my father would occasionally speak of trouble being anticipated between the North and South; but he regarded it all as a trick of the politicians, who were his particular abhorrence. Walter mentioned the subject twice in his letters, but he spoke slightly of the prospect of an actual outbreak; and as I was assured that he and the child were well, I concluded to prolong my visit beyond my first intention.

"At last I got ready to leave, and was about to start for my Southern home, when I received a letter from my husband, telling me that hostilities had actually commenced, and that it was then unsafe for a venture in Tennessee. He advised and begged me to remain where I was, and promised that as soon as he could settle up his business, which he hoped would be in a short time, he would come to the North himself, and make it his home, at least until the troubles were over. He owned no slaves, except Aunt Betty, the negro woman, who nursed my child, and her he was to bring North with him. I had nothing to do but to bear it as well as I could, and wrote to him to close up his business at any sacrifice, and come to me.

"It was a month before I received another letter from him. It enclosed a draft or a large sum of money, and informed me that

he was nearly ready to leave, and expected to be with me within two weeks; but that he would be obliged to use secrecy, and watch his chances to get clear of the State. The hope of again seeing my husband and my child kept me up for a time; but the two weeks passed, and two weeks more, and not a word came from Walter. I never had a letter again.

"Just at that time, when I ought to have been well and strong, I was taken sick, and lay in a delirium for a long time. After I was able to sit up, it was yet a long time before I could gain strength sufficient to travel. The thought of Walter and my boy being so far from me, where I could get no intelligence from them, and had no means of learning whether they were alive or dead, preyed upon my mind, and kept me in a continual fever of anxiety and suspense, which greatly hindered my recovery. I could bear it no longer, but resolved, as soon as I was able, to endeavour to find my lost ones, and to share their fate, whatever it might be. Having determined upon this step, I could not be deterred from making the attempt, and left home as soon as my health would permit.

"You know how difficult it was at that time, and has since been, to get through the lines of our army, and then to get within those of the Confederates. I will not attempt to tell you of the trials I made, the rebuffs and heart-sickening delays I experienced, and the dangers and exposures I underwent. A man might not have minded them, but they were terrible to a woman. At last I reached Nashville, where I asked an audience of the officer in charge, and saw his adjutant-general. I told as much of my story as I thought proper, and asked him if he could give me any information of my husband, as he was well known in that portion of Tennessee.

"'Madam,' said he, were you the wife of Walter —?"

"'Was I?' I exclaimed. 'I was, and still am.'

"'You are no longer on this earth, for he is dead. He attempted to desert and carry information to the enemy, and was shot as a deserter and a spy.'

"It seemed that this stroke would kill me, but God helped me to bear it. But I could not help showing my misery, as I asked permission to visit his grave and take his remains to the North for burial. This, I was told, could not be granted; but the officer, who had a kind heart, obtained a pass for me to visit my old home to inquire about my boy. When I reached there I learnt the truth. Suspicion had fallen upon Walter, from the hurried manner in which he was closing up his business, and when he was endeavouring to leave he was arrested as a traitor—a traitor to treason!—and was given his choice of joining the rebel army voluntarily or by compulsion. He chose the former, as his lot would be easier. When he left he gave Aunt Betty some money and a letter to my address in Pennsylvania, telling her to get off to the North with the children as soon as possible. But, shortly after he was gone, some one put in some sort of fictitious claim upon Betty; and, as there was no one to defend my husband's title, she was carried down South, taking the child with her.

"This was the extremity of my sorrow; but I found no sympathising friends there—none at least who dared to sympathize with me; for it was a strong Secession neighbourhood, and my husband was regarded as a traitor to the cause of the South, while I discovered how I was looked upon, by the difficulty I had in returning to the Federal lines. I have since been with our army, keeping with the advance as much as possible, and employing myself in doing what I can for the sick and wounded. This, to some extent, keeps the past from preying upon my mind, and puts me in a position where it is possible that I may some day find my child. That is a very faint hope, but it keeps me alive. Our army will soon occupy the ground in which my husband is buried, and then his remains can have decent interment. That will be a great relief to me. I have wearied of wishing that this terrible war might be ended; and now I desire to see the Union armies sweep through the South like a whirlwind. Perhaps, in the track of the storm, I may find my boy."

I could only assure the widow and childless mother of my sympathy, and encourage the little hope she had.

I saw her twice afterward, still working southward with the army, still devoting herself to the care of the sick and wounded, still nourishing her spark of hope, but always with the same worn-out and unsmiling expression. No contraband came into camp without passing under her eye.

Shortly after the fall of Vicksburg, I received a letter from a friend in General Grant's army, which contained, among other news, the following information:—

"You remember Mrs. —, whose sad story you once mentioned to me. She has been with us during the siege, and has rendered services which our suffering soldiers can never forget. Last Thursday, some thirty contrabands were brought into camp by a scouting party, and among them was an old negro woman with a fine little white boy. Mrs. — was on hand to inspect them; and she no sooner saw the old negress than she rushed to her, and caught the child frantically from her arms, hugging and kissing it, and weeping like one distracted. She then fell upon her knees—but I cannot describe it; with the rest, I was affected to tears. She had found her boy, and leaves to-morrow for her home in Pennsylvania. We shall all miss her greatly."

How many such tragedies have been caused by this fearful civil war! How few of them have ended even as happily as this!

THE NITRO-GLYCERINE EXPLOSION IN SAN FRANCISCO.

"Such a scene," writes the *New York Times* correspondent, "I never before witnessed. The yard was completely filled with bricks and rubbish. Men, crushed down by beams and timbers, were groaning and imploring release; others were clambering among the ruins, endeavouring to afford assistance. Shreds of flesh and fragments of limbs lay mingled with broken boxes and splinters of wood. Two horses, which had been attached to one of the express waggons, lay dismembered, while a third, with shattered skull and limbs, lay moaning, until some friendly hand with a pistol shot put the poor animal out of its misery. One of the first bodies recognized was that of Mr. Bell, proprietor of the assay building, an old citizen, and one of the present Board of Supervisors. He was living when rescued, but breathed his last soon after. As an instance of how small a thing life often hinges upon, Mr. Bell contemplated going to Petaluma that afternoon, and a servant had been ordered to have his horse saddled and in readiness in the alley-way at a certain hour. Punctually at the hour Mr. Bell came out, and was mounting his horse, when one of the clerks of the Express Company, who was examining a box of oil or acids in a leaking condition, requested him to aid them for a moment—he being a professional chemist—in ascertaining the amount of damage done. He complied, and ordered the servant to walk the horse down to the boat, saying he would join him there in a few minutes. Hardly had the servant and horse got into the street when the explosion, resulting in Mr. Bell's almost instant death, occurred. Mr. Knight, too, had he occupied his usual place, would probably have escaped uninjured. But it is useless to speculate upon such things; we are always found precisely where death is sent to find us. News of the disaster spread rapidly through the city, and all who had relatives employed in the vicinity came gathering around in a horror of suspense and fear. One lady stood at the gate crying, 'My husband, my husband! let me see my husband.' Poor creature! Even the melancholy pleasure of looking once more upon his face, dead though it were, of imprinting a last kiss upon his lips, however silent and sealed, was denied her. He was literally blown into fragments. Not even the trunk was left entire. It seemed as though the whole body had been rolled through a piece of machinery, studded with knives, which, after mincing the flesh, scattered it far and wide, as a farmer in spring sows wheat. Another body was shattered beyond identification, though not to the same horrible extent. At the undertaker's yesterday I saw a basket full of human flesh that never can be identified, as the shreds were picked up in various parts of the yard, and probably belonged to two or three different bodies. Little wonder that the Sepoys had such a horror of being blown from a cannon's mouth; for it indeed looks in such a case as though there would be considerable confusion at the last day in each man's claiming his own. Mr. H. Cox, steward of the Union Club, was among the wounded, probably fatally; his flesh was filled with splinters of wood and pieces of bone, like a quiver with arrows, and so intense were his sufferings that on being rescued from the ruins he begged some one, for humanity's sake, to shoot him through the head, or lend him a pistol that he himself might end his misery. Some idea of the force of the explosion can be formed when it is known that in Leisler-street, a block east of the scene of the accident, a piece of skull, with the scalp adhering, was picked up, while a fragment of shoulder was seen putted against the wall, like one of the paper pellets which boys throw about at school. In a store opposite the Express building half a human head, containing the brain intact, was found; in California-street lay a fragment of a skull, nearly 300 feet distant; a tailor working at his bench some 150 feet away was startled to his feet by the explosion, and frightened nearly into convulsions by a human arm which was dashed through the window and deposited amid the snips of cloth that lay before him. In the billiard-room of the Union Club an abdomen hung impaled upon a broker's rafter against which it had been hurled. Around on the adjoining roofs lay shreds of human flesh and vital organs. Of course, great excitement was caused when it became known that a large amount of the oil is stored within the city limits. At the meeting of the Board of Supervisors in the evening a resolution was agreed to that the chief of police be directed to destroy it all, wherever in the city it may be. A member represented that there is no law for this, but the vigilante element still remains in the breasts of the San Franciscans, and when a thing should be done they seldom stop to consult law. Chief Burke, with whom I was conversing next morning, did not seem over and above pleased with the duty, and it is scarcely to be wondered at that after the events of the previous day he should feel a delicacy about undertaking to handle a ton or two of such stuff. But I have no doubt he would have mounted his bob-tail pony, ridden to the magazine, and touched it off with a common lucifer match, had not an injunction restraining any such action been issued before he got ready. I would not advise your merchants to ship any more nitro-glycerine out here unless they wish to receive an infernal machine by return mail."

In consequence of the Reduction in Duty, Horniman's Teas are now supplied by the Agents Eightpence per lb. Cheaper. Every Genuine Packet is signed "Horniman and Co."—[Advertisement.]

PAINFUL TETH, OR DISEASED STUMPS, EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN.—No Chloroform, and perfectly safe.—Mr. DAY (many years with Mr. Eckell, Dental Surgeon, of 8, Grosvenor-street, W.), guarantees perfect freedom from pain in this or any other Dental operation. Exquisitely Enamelled Artificial Teeth at 5s. each, and the best 10s. each, unsurpassed for comfort, appearance, and durability. Made and fitted in a few hours when required. Consultations free.—291, REGENT-STREET (three doors from the Polytechnic).—[Advertisement.]

FEMALE FASHIONS FOR JUNE.

[From *Le Follet*.]

WE mentioned last month the basque a ceinture as being one of the greatest novelties, and we must again refer to it, as there is no doubt it is a fashion that will be very much adopted as the warm weather sets in. The newest style of cutting these basques is in imitation of the Greek tunic—not the basque of last summer which was simply cut up the back; now they are cut up on each side, made short at the back, and in points more or less long on each side, ended by a tassel; but this style is one only suitable for quite warm weather. In the meantime, and also for the duller days of summer, the small paletot of black cashmere, very short and loose, with a small hood, is exceedingly fashionable; it is entirely dotted over with jet bead embroidery, and trimmed with guipure or sometimes fringe. This kind of paletot is also made in silk, but that is far less stylish than cashmere.

It is quite an established thing that white dresses will be extremely in favour this season, whether of muslin, silk, Much has been said lately of the robe fourreau—shorter than the skirt, scalloped round, and not draped; we believe this will be much worn for travelling or country dress. There are two ways of making this toilette; the first consists of the skirt, robe, and jacket, all of the same material; the second, on the contrary, has the skirt of a bright colour, the robe of a neutral shade, and the jacket either to match the skirt or the robe fourreau. As regards the trimming of these, the robe should be plain—simply a row of buttons down the front, and just scalloped or edged round with velvet or galon of passementerie. The chief care is bestowed on the skirt, which must be about a quarter of a yard longer than the robe, and is often elaborately trimmed with guipure, passementerie, fringe, &c. The jacket, when it is like the skirt, must also be trimmed round, and up the seams, to match; but if of the same shade as the upper robe, it must merely be edged and piped.

Nearly all the dresses at present used for walking costume are looped up over skirts of the same, or of the style just described, called "fourreau." There is still another way of looping up the dress rather high on each side of the front, and leaving the train full length; but this can only be admitted for more dressy toilette—not certainly for simple walking dress. Our Parisian neighbours set us the good example of never allowing their dresses to trail along the streets. Our first dress this month is of the never-failing favourite material, foulard. The ground is drab, and the pattern a design in green almond-shaped figures. At the bottom of the skirt is a quilling of green taffetas, and above that a bias band trimmed with grey pearl buttons. The border of the robe or upper skirt is waved, rather in deep scallops edged with green. Upon each seam a bias of green, and up the middle a row of buttons. Small casaque paletot, trimmed to match, and a eash of green taffetas trimmed with buttons.

We may describe the bonnets of the present season under two names—the "Lamballe" and "Fanchon." It is true in the class "Lamballe" we may hear of "la tarte," "la galette," "le Trianon," "le caprice," &c., but they are all of the same family; that is to say, merely a small round on the summit of the head, trimmed with wreaths of the tiniest flowers, long floating strings of tulle or ribbon, requiring the hair to be well dressed, as that, after all, forms the principal part of the coiffure.

The "Fanchon" is almost as universally a favourite—a graceful coiffure covering the head rather more than the "Lamballe," although even with that the back hair is generally left uncovered, although a fall of blonde or soft crown of tulle is often added. This is also trimmed with wreaths of small flowers, put on at the top of the head, with small bandelettes of the same, and long strings of tulle or ribbon, so as to approach the "Lamballe" as nearly as possible. They are each made of straw, or tulle and crape, or even of silk and crape; but the trimming most in favour is small bouquets or wreaths of flowers. Thus a "Lamballe" of white crinoline, lined with crape, the outside covered with wreaths of very small leaves and red berries; the strings of very rich ribbon; the inside ornamented with tulle and delicate flowers.

Another "Lamballe" of fancy straw, trimmed with a wreath of small bunches of raisins de Corinthe, maize round the crown, fastened at the side under a bow of maize ribbon. A similar wreath across the front, over a bandeau of black velvet.

A "Lamballe" of white and mauve crape, with a wreath of small black berries, ears of corn formed of crystal, with leaves powdered with crystal. Two scarves of tulle illusion, fastened over strings of black velvet.

A "Fanchon" of white crape lisse, made in two wide drawings, with a wreath of small apple-blossoms round the front edge, and a bow of white ribbon and long ends at the side. Over the strings of white ribbon a scarf of white crape lisse.

Another "Fanchon" of white crape, trimmed with a wreath of leaves and small wild roses. White ribbon strings, worked with straw. A bouillon of tulle spotted with straw across the front-edge.

The hats preparing for the season differ from those of last year; the crowns are wide and flat, and the borders are much wider. They are simply trimmed with wreaths of flowers. Velvet strings floating at the back, and square veil of gauze. There are, however, several styles, such as the "Trouville," "Biarritz," "Mandarin," "Clarisse," &c.; the two first of these having the borders raised at the side, edged with velvet worked with beads of straw, and trimmed with feathers. The "Mandarin" is quite round, with narrow flat edge, trimmed with a bias fold of velvet, and hanging ornaments of straw or jet. An ornament of straw in front, on which is placed a green butterfly with silver wings. The "Clarisse," of straw, with a scarf of gauze round the crown, fastened under a large rosette of gauze, trimmed with feathers from the throat of the peacock.

A HOME FOR RETIRED AMERICAN ACTORS.—We hear that Edwin Forrest, the tragedian, purposes, on his return from California, to carry out a long-contemplated scheme by founding and endowing, in Philadelphia, a home for retired actors. Some months since Mr. Forrest purchased a magnificent estate in his native city, some six miles distant from the centre of trade, with the intention of making it his future residence. He also purchased a large adjoining property, and the whole he now intends to devote to uses which will mitigate the sufferings of unfortunate actors, and create for them an asylum where, after they have ceased to win the plaudits of the public, they may find shelter and care. The vicissitudes of an actor's life often throw him upon the cold charities of the world, and to smooth the closing years of the less fortunate members of the profession is the object which Mr. Forrest has in view. It is certainly a noble idea, and will, no doubt, be carried out in a most liberal manner.—*Boston Journal*, May 23.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS AT TROST'S WAREHOUSE, 263, WHITECHAPEL-ROAD.—Superior Harmoniums from 44. 0s. 0d. and upwards. New model pianofortes from sixteen guineas; also all other instruments and fittings, at the lowest possible prices. Price list, post-free.—[Advertisement.]

THE BOMBARDMENT OF CALLAO.

THE steamship *Arizona* has arrived at New York, from Aspinwall, on the 13th of May, bringing intelligence of the defeat of the Spanish fleet at Callao. A correspondent of the *New York Herald* says:—"The Spanish fleet, under Admiral Nunez, on its way to bombard the city of Callao, Peru, was badly beaten by the shore batteries in the harbour, the vessels shattered, and Nunez himself wounded. The fleet, reinforced by the frigate *Almanza*, raised the blockade at Valparaiso on the 14th of April, and steamed for Callao. The American squadron, under Commodore Rodgers, followed the next day for the purpose of protecting neutral property in case it should be the intention of the Spanish admiral to bombard that port. On the 25th of April the fleet found itself lying off the harbour of Callao. The first intelligence of this movement received by the Peruvians at Callao was by the English mail steamer on the same day that the dreaded visitors arrived. The greatest alarm ensued, but it subsided as it became certain that the Spaniards did not meditate an attack on that day. On the next day, however, formal notice was given the city that the Spanish fleet was then to operate against it, and that four days were allowed for the removal of non-combatants and foreigners. The greatest activity was then manifested for the removal of the private property of citizens. But the defences of Callao were quite formidable, and an attempt was determined upon to beat the Spaniards off. The Peruvians evidently dreaded the heavy weight of metal that the Spanish fleet could throw at them, and looked forward to the issue as doubtful. But they went manfully to work, throwing up earthworks and preparing for the combat. A system of telegraphing was extended to all the batteries, and torpedo boats were held in readiness for use if available. The 1st of May being foggy, the attack was postponed, and on the 2nd the grand test of strength commenced from the shore batteries, the fire being returned by the *Berenguela*, *Villa de Madrid*, and *Blanca*, on the northern side, and the *Numanzia*, *Resolucion*, and *Almanza* on the south. The *Villa de Madrid* and *Berenguela* were so badly damaged early in the fight that they were obliged to withdraw to San Lorenzo, and they were afterwards followed by the *Numanzia* and the rest of the fleet more or less damaged. The fight lasted until four o'clock in the afternoon; then it terminated by the withdrawal of the Spanish fleet. Nothing reliable is known of the exact number of killed and wounded on either side. The Peruvian Secretary of War, Signor Galvez, was killed in Battery No. 3 when it was blown up. The wounded on shore, as fast as they fell, were carried to the rear and sent to the hospital at Bellavista. Those whose friends resided at Lima were sent to the city to be placed in charge of those who would care better for them than if they had remained at Bellavista to take the chances. The most reliable information had at the time the *Vanderbilt* sailed, was that the Peruvians had lost sixty killed and about one hundred and seventy wounded. Nothing is known as to the loss on board the Spanish fleet, but bored as their ships have been, the number of casualties must necessarily have been very heavy. Admiral Nunez is reported to have received no less than eight wounds and contusions; one in the head pronounced severe. Our surgeons, who offered their services to both parties alike, were not allowed to see him, and indeed it was evident that they wished to conceal as far as possible the number of men that had been placed *hors de combat*, and the condition of the ships. By the shot that disabled the steam-pipe of the *Villa de Madrid*, eighteen men were killed, and twenty-one wounded; so, taking the mischief done by one projectile, we may be safe in judging the Spanish loss as far in excess of that of the Peruvians. Dr. Peck, of the United States' steamer *Vanderbilt*, when he went alongside the *Villa de Madrid* counted eight shot holes in her sides. This was doing well, considering the time she was under fire. The *Blanca* was struck over forty times, and the *Almanza* and *Berenguela* suffered almost as much. The *Resolucion* was hit often—possibly as many times as the others. The *Numanzia* came off very well, being iron-clad, but one 8-inch rifle projectile from Battery No. 5 pierced her 5½-inch iron plating, and went partly through the wooden backing. She was brought so as to receive the fire at an angle, hence her plating caused the shot to glance. The *Vencedora* was uninjured. After going out the fleet resumed their old position and commenced repairing. The future movements of the defeated fleet are not known; but it is presumed, in view of the near approach of the Huasca and Independencia, added to this formidable disaster, that its early return to Spain will be effected if possible."

ARRIVING AT THE VANISHING POINT.—A slight accident befel Mr. White, the head master of the Brighton School of Art, as he was delivering his evening lecture on Wednesday. Between the platform on which he was standing and the wall of the room was an unprotected opening several feet in width, and about three feet in depth from the platform. He had arrived at that portion of his lecture where he was describing perspective, and was illustrating what was meant by the "vanishing point." "There," said Mr. White, at the same time pointing and moving sideways to the end of the platform, "would be the vanishing point of the lines," and in the same moment the enthusiastic artist literally did vanish from the eyes of the audience. He had fallen through the opening.—*Brighton Guardian*.

DESTRUCTION OF THE NEW YORK OPERA HOUSE BY FIRE.—A few minutes before twelve o'clock on the night of the 21st ult. a fire broke out in the kitchen attached to the restaurant of the New York Academy of Music. Before it could be arrested it had spread to the auditorium of the Opera-house, and so on to the stage. The flames spread so rapidly that in a few moments the whole interior of the building was a mass of fire, and two of the firemen who were unable to extricate themselves perished in the flames, and one was severely injured. The stiff breeze blowing at the time made it impossible to save the building, and the attention of the firemen was directed to the preservation of the adjoining property. The *Boston Morning Journal* of the 23rd ult. says:—"The destruction by fire on Tuesday night of this splendid edifice is a serious loss. It was one of the largest opera houses in the world, and was capable of seating over four thousand persons. When Grist and Mario visited this country, their appearance at Castle Garden, which was but poorly adapted to the requirements of the occasion, induced the New Yorkers to wake up to the importance of a proper theatre for the presentation of the lyric drama, and the Academy was opened on the 2nd of October, 1854, a few weeks after the opening of the Boston Theatre. It cost nearly four hundred thousand dollars, and the rental the first year, when Maretzek had it, was thirty thousand dollars per annum. It was a superior building for acoustic effects. Since its erection it has been the scene of many brilliant occasions, for in addition to its dramatic uses it has been employed for religious, political, and public occasions, many of which are of a historic character. It will no doubt be rebuilt with such improvements as experience has suggested."

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